The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI THE CITY SELECTED.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY—THE CONVENTION TO MEET ON THE 16TH OF JUNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The National Convention is to meet in Cincinnati June 14, 1876. The voting in the committee vacillated between Cincinnati and Philadelphia and Cincinnati and Chicago, till finally the choice was made by a majority of one. It was not to Cincinnati as a city but to Ohio as a State that the honor of the choice was awarded, and Cleveland would have had equal consideration with Cincinnati but for its deficient hotel accommodations. There is a good deal of random talk about the hotels of the influence of the different candidates in the selection of Cincinnati, and as Senator Morton was a member of the committee and advocated the claims of that city, and as several of his friends interested themselves in the same direction, it is by many regarded as a preliminary advantage gained for him. The members of the committee say, however, that Cincinnati was chosen because Indiana and Ohio both vote in October for State officers, and the influence of the convention would be favorable to Republican success in those States. The claims of Ohio to the convention were strengthened by the splendid canvass of the party last Fall, and the success achieved. The date is not so early as many desired, but the canvass will be longer than usual, because no States now vote in September, and, with two exceptions, none vote till November. There is a great deal of good feeling over the result, and no serious disappointment is manifested by anybody. It is thought by some that the Democrats will follow the lead of the Republicans and hold their convention in Cincinnati at a later date, to overcome whatever influence the Republican Convention may have exerted over the feeling in Ohio and Indiana.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Republican National Committee met this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Arlington Hotel, and was called to order by ex-Gov. Morgan, of New-York, who said: "The National Committee has assembled for the purpose of taking the first step in the Presidential campaign for the present year. Its duties are very simple—namely, the fixing of the time and place for holding the National Convention." The Clerk, Hon. William E. Chandler, then called the roll, when it was found eighteen of the original members were present and thirteen gentlemen by proxy. After debate all the proxies were admitted. The committee then heard one member from each delegation from cities asking the National Convention to be held at the places they named.

Gen. Garfield then addressed the committee, saying the convention ought to be held where it would do the most good to the Republican Party. Ohio was now one of the closest of Republican States, but he hoped it would not be so in the future. It was also one of the great Western States, and would lead to the elections in October next in company with Maine, New-Hampshire, and Indiana. We cannot, he said, afford to lose Ohio and save the election to the Republican Party. As to the City of Cleveland, sufficient money has been subscribed to build a wigwam, and to furnish all other necessary accommodations.

Mr. Sherwin, of Cleveland, made a few remarks in favor of that city.

Gov. Noyes then gave the reasons why the convention should be held at Cincinnati. The Ohio delegation was here in behalf of no particular Presidential candidate. He showed the political advantages of holding the convention there. The exhibition building would hold 15,000 persons, and the hotel accommodations were amply sufficient.

The delegation from Saratoga Springs was then heard, through Mr. Sackett, who said no place offers better facilities for the convention and those who attend it than Saratoga Springs, where there are accommodations for 20,000 persons. Among other considerations, he said, there were 17,000,000 of our population within 500 miles of Saratoga. We have, he continued, 900,000 votes in New-York and thirty-five electoral votes. As the battle of Saratoga was the key of the Revolution, so it was fitting that Saratoga now should be the key of the approaching Presidential contest. He was authorized to say by the citizens of Saratoga Springs that if the present halls are not large enough they are ready to answer any demands that may be made upon them.

Gen. Bingham, in behalf of the Philadelphia delegation, extended a cordial invitation to hold the National Convention at that city. He spoke of the convenience of the location, and the ability of the hotels to accommodate even 50,000 persons; besides, Philadelphia is the only central city to which tickets will be sold this year by the different railroad companies at excursion rates. Philadelphia is the centre of patriotism, and the success of the country in the future depends on the success of the Republican Party. He made an earnest appeal for the holding of the convention there, incidentally alluding to the Centennial celebration in connection with the principles of the Republican Party.

Mr. Snowden also made a few remarks in favor of meeting at Philadelphia.

Judge Casey then read a paper in behalf of the citizens of Washington, giving various reasons why the convention should be held here, and stating that ample accommodations for all visitors and the convention will be cheerfully furnished.

Mr. Medill was then introduced and spoke in favor of Chicago, extending the hospitalities of the city. He spoke of the arrangements made with railroad companies for tickets at reduced rates, showing easy and cheap access to the city. The hotel accommodations are ample, with graduated prices. The Inter-State Exhibition building is the largest structure in this country, with the exception, perhaps, of the Centennial main building, and well suited in all its appointments for a convention. It will seat from 25,000 to 30,000 persons in addition to the space required for the convention. He presented other considerations why Chicago should be selected.

Ex-Gov. Claflin presented the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee of Massachusetts, namely: "We cordially invite the National Republican Convention to call the next Presidential nominating convention in Faneuil Hall, Boston." Mr. Claflin presented political considerations why the convention should be held there, and also showed that the accommodations are ample, and all arrangements will be made for the comfort of the guests.

Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, said he had been requested to offer to the committee, besides a suitable hall in St. Louis, ample accommodations for the holding of the convention.

Mr. Gorham represented San Francisco, remarking that if he could not make the committee unanimous on the subject in a two minutes statement he would himself vote for some other place. He said San Francisco was the most accessible, as the whole railroad system of the United States converged at Omaha, from which the line was direct to San Francisco. As to accommodations, San Francisco had one hotel which could give each delegate a suite of rooms. Three blocks from this hotel is a hall which will seat 6,000; further out 15,000 people can be seated to look down on the convention, which can be seated in the centre of Mechanics' Institute building. Then he urged that San Francisco was central, the most western portion of Alaska being as far west from it as Castine in Maine was east.

Gov. Morgan said after all that had been urged in favor of other cities, New-York expected the convention to be held in that City. They had the Grand Opera-house. He was authorized to offer that place, but, if it should be desired, the Hippodrome could be obtained. But the Opera-house could seat the convention in the parquet, while five or six hundred persons could be seated on the platform. A national Republican convention had never been held in that city. This was the Centennial year. Very many persons would come to Philadelphia, and the pressure might be so great that thousands would be compelled to go to New-York for accommodation.

Mr. Criswell, of West Virginia, invited the convention to meet at Wheeling.

An informal vote was then taken viva voce for fixing the place of meeting, with the following result: Cincinnati, 15; Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 4; Saratoga Springs, 2; Boston, 1; New-York, 1; St. Louis, 1; Washington, 1. No selection having been made, the committee then voted formally, viva voce, with the following result: Cincinnati, 20; Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 16. Twenty-two votes being necessary to a choice, there was no selection. Another vote was taken, resulting as follows: Cincinnati, 20; Philadelphia, 16; Chicago, 7. There was no selection, twenty-two votes being required for that purpose. Another vote was taken with precisely the same result as the above.

Without proceeding further Representative Frye suggested an adjournment, as several members wished to return to the House of Representatives where important votes were to be taken on the amnesty question.

On motion of Mr. William E. Chandler, a subcommittee was appointed by the chair to prepare the usual call for the convention. The committee consisted of Senators Howe and Morton, Messrs. William E. Chandler, Gorham, and Fulton.

The committee then adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

The committee reassembled at 7 o'clock this evening, when the Chairman stated that the first business in order was the selection of a place for holding the National Convention, but as there was a misunderstanding concerning the hour of meeting, the committee took up the report of the subcommittee on the call for the convention, in order to afford time for absent members to arrive.

The committee considered the call for the convention, and after slight amendments, adopted it. The committee then agreed to vote by ballot instead of *viva voce*, for the selection of a place for holding the convention, with the following result: Cincinnati, 19; Philadelphia, 15; Chicago, 7; Wheeling, 1. As 22 were necessary for a choice, another ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Cincinnati, 17; Philadelphia, 14; Chicago, 11. A third ballot resulted: Cincinnati, 19; Philadelphia, 14; Chicago, 9. A fourth ballot was as follows: Cincinnati, 19; Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 12. The fifth ballot showed for Cincinnati, 16; Chicago, 16; Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 1.

Mr. Kemble, of Pennsylvania, said he had advocated the holding of the convention in Philadelphia, not that the people there had any claim, but because everybody was going to Philadelphia this Centennial year; therefore it was proper the convention should be invited to hold its session in that city. To-day only two votes were required for the selection of Cincinnati. For his own part, he did not think it proper that he should stand here to delay the selection by a further contest, and therefore he should vote for Cincinnati, that city having generally received the largest number of votes.

The sixth ballot resulted: Cincinnati, 22; Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 4. As 44 votes were cast, 23 were necessary to a choice. The seventh ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Cincinnati, 21; Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 4. The eighth ballot resulted as follows: Cincinnati, 19; Chicago, 19; Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 1.

The ninth ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 43; necessary to a choice, 22; Cincinnati received 22, Chicago 18, Philadelphia 3.

The Chair having announced that Cincinnati was chosen as the place for the convention, on motion of Mr. Scammell, of Chicago, the selection was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, Wednesday, the 14th day of June, was designated as the time of meeting.

It was resolved that when this committee adjourn it adjourn to meet at Cincinnati on Tuesday, the 13th day of June.

Gov. Morgan expressed his gratification that the business of the committee had been harmoniously transacted, and on motion the committee adjourned.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Committee.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

The address is signed by George E. Spencer, of Alabama; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; George C. Gorham, of California; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; S. M. Harrington, of Delaware; D. B. Conover, of Florida; Isham S. Fanning, of Georgia; J. Young Scammon, of Illinois; Oleder P. Morton, of Indiana; W. B. Allison, of Iowa; J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas; W. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky; S. B. Packard, of Louisiana; W. P. Frye, of Maine; C. C. Fulton, of Maryland; William Claflin, of Massachusetts; William A. Howard, of Michigan; John T. Averill, of Minnesota; O. C. French, of Mississippi; R. T. Van Horn, of Missouri; E. E. Cunningham, of Nebraska; William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York; Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina; B. R. Cowen, of Ohio; J. H. Mitchell, of Oregon; William H. Kemble, Pennsylvania; William D. Brayton, Rhode Island; J. J. Patterson, South Carolina; J. M. Thornburg, Tennessee; George Nichols, Vermont; P. H. Wells, Jr., Virginia; Hanson Criswell, West Virginia; T. O. Howe, Wisconsin; J. A. Hubbell, Colorado; J. P. Kidder, Dakota; S. S. Smot, District of Columbia; S. B. Elkins, New-Mexico. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, represented Texas in addition to his own State, and J. H. Mitchell represented Montana; John C. New represented Wyoming, and so signed the call.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Several ballots were had by the Kentucky Legislature to-day for United States Senator. The sixth ballot resulted as follows: Beck, 40; Williams, 36; Leslie, 25; Stevenson, 19. The Legislature then adjourned.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

DAMAGING RUMORS IN CHICAGO IN REGARD TO EX-UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY WARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Matters have developed to-day which, if substantiated in court, will have the effect of seriously involving Hon. Jasper D. Ward, late United States Attorney of this district, in crooked whisky operations. In November, Mr. Ward was very suddenly and mysteriously removed, or, at least, informed from Washington that his resignation would be accepted. He at once sent the document in, and Judge Bangs, of Lacon, Ill., was appointed to the vacancy. It has come out that when whisky men commenced squealing to revenue officials, one of the names mentioned by them as not altogether straight was that of Ward. It had always been understood that he was interested in one of the distilleries of this city which connection the attorney satisfactorily explained. But as the prosecutions progressed it became evident that Ward did not push the distilleries as he ought, or as was expected a Government attorney should, and it was suspected, and has recently been stated under oath in the Grand Jury room that he was on intimate terms with, and very friendly to, some of the distillers. It is said that on various occasions during the indictments brought in by the jury in December Ward furnished the Ring with information as to what was going on in the jury-room. It is also charged that a party named Felton, who desired to secure the proceedings of the Grand Jury for distillers, was advised by Ward to bribe the official stenographers, but was informed that they had been tried and failed. During the examination of one George Miller, a few days ago, questions were asked him relative to Ward, and damaging testimony elicited. He said it was generally understood by whisky men that Ward would stand by them, and help them out of their troubles. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, is here, and he and his assistants are working the case up very carefully.

THE M'GRIFF CASE—SEIZURE OF ILLICIT STILLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—John W. Bingham was the principal witness examined in the McGriff case to-day. He testified to having made arrangements with McGriff for shipping crooked whisky similar to that of other gaugers and employes, paying him $200 per month for his services. Witness was acquainted with Partridge, a storekeeper at Patoka, but had no knowledge as to whether he was in the clique; had no particular arrangement with his brother as to corrupting any Government officials, the names of whom were B. B. Brasher, John T. Hogan, James K. Hill, Col. Simonson, Major Phillips, Lewis, Monford, McGriff, Snyder, Eberwein, and Miller. These officers were paid liberally for their services, and in addition to which Messrs. Marsh and Pringle, railroad agents, were included in one ring. Witness did not remember ever having a conversation with Philip Eberwein, in which he (witness) said he could steal enough away from McGriff without taking him into the conspiracy. The Government here announced that they would rest the case with this witness, after which the defense called several witnesses who testified to the general good character of the defendant. The evidence was then closed, and argument commenced by Col. Trussler, for the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Advices have been received here from Greenville, S. C., giving the details of a series of very successful raids upon illicit distilleries by Major Jacob Wagner, Revenue Agent, who has been operating in various parts of the South. Among the results of the recent raids were the capture of seventeen illicit distilleries among the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge, in Greenville, S. C., with 15,000 gallons of mash and beer, and large quantities of corn singlings and whisky. Five arrests were made of persons caught in the act of illicit distillation. Major Wagner and his party had many difficulties to contend with. At one time they were twenty-four hours in the saddle. The region in which the operations were conducted has a reputation as a locality where the Kuklux were very prominent. The guide employed by the revenue officials was shot at several times, and the report mentions that his attentions from the illicit distillers and their friends were fully responded to, and the incessant resistance met with overcome. Major Wagner believes that illicit distilling in the South will receive a severe blow, if not be altogether broken up. The distilleries are very numerous, and it is difficult to reach them all.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE "POOL LINE" MANAGERS—THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN ROAD.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Jan. 13.—The Chicago committee, appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the matter of discriminations by the "Pool Lines" against Chicago in the matter of freights, met the managers of the "Pool Lines" here yesterday and held a private conference. Mr. Joy, of the Michigan Central, made a statement that the discrimination was unavoidable, because of the action of numerous bankrupt roads in cutting rates. He referred to the last annual report of the Michigan Central to show the great decrease in receipts, and declared that should the road submit to compete with other roads, it would soon become bankrupt. The managers agreed in saying that the roads leading west from Chicago, and not those leading east, were blamed for the discrimination. Another meeting will be held to-day.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—A bill authorizing the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to borrow $6,000,000 in addition to the amount authorized by the original act will be introduced in the Ohio Legislature to-day. It is claimed that this sum is needed to complete the work of building the road. It is estimated that the cost of constructing the entire line will be about sixteen million dollars.

ST. ALBANS, Jan. 13.—In the Supreme Court this morning the Vermont Central Railroad matter came up on *quo warranto* to determine the validity of the election of Directors on the 19th of May last. The Page board desired a hearing, but the Smith board objected that they had not had time for taking testimony, and claimed that the court can only hear at this time the question whether information can be filed this term.

The court decided that until information is filed there is no case for the court to hear, and unless the respondents show cause why it should not be filed, the relators will be allowed to file it. The Smith board offered to show cause, and to-morrow, at 2 P. M., was fixed for the hearing.

MOBILE, Jan. 13.—The bill filed in the United States Circuit Court at Mobile, in August, 1872, by the Trustees, to foreclose the first mortgage and sell the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad and property, by which Receivers were appointed with authority to borrow $1,200,000 to repair and equip the road, has been sustained in a final decree rendered to-day by his Honor W. B. Wood. The reports of Special Master Commissioners Hon. P. Phillips and Hon. J. W. Burke have been substantially confirmed. Hon. J. A. Elmore, Judge E. H. Grandin, and Col. V. A. Gaskill represented the contesting bondholders.

THE CLEMENTS-GILMORE CASE.

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—The Grand Jury to-day found true bills against ex-Alderman Clements for the murder of Miss Jane Gilmore, the victim of malpractice, suggested and arranged for by Clements, at the hands of Dr. Davis; also for being accessory before the fact. A true bill as accessory after the fact was found against Fraser, who made the rough coffin, and assisted in removing the body. Dr. Davis and his wife have been brought from the Provincial Penitentiary to give evidence, and Clements' case will be called in a few days.

GOV. KELLOGG AND SENATOR EUSTIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—This morning a Legislative committee consisting of Messrs. White, Robertson, Kidd, and Young unofficially waited upon Gov. Kellogg in relation to the matter of furnishing credentials to United States Senator-elect Eustis. They were given to understand by the Governor that he was willing to certify to what had occurred in the House. The Republicans are very indignant with Senators Blackburn, Alexander, and Green, and a threat is made that they will be compelled to leave the party.

THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 13.—The Legislature this afternoon voted to admit E. S. Foote, Gentile member from Tooele, who had been excluded on account of his election having been contested.

WASHINGTON.

END OF THE DEBATE ON AMNESTY.

MR. BLAINE'S CONTEST WITH THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY—HILL AND COX TREATED TO SELECTIONS FROM THEIR HOUSE SPEECHES—THE BILL SENT TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The amnesty debate is ended, though it yet remains for the House to act on the bill. The subject is now referred to the Judiciary Committee, where Mr. Randall would have sent it in the first instance if he had not forgotten the difference which rules make between the management of a bill by the Chairman of a committee, and one who moves it on his own responsibility. After a few days' debate which he was specially charged with prolonging, he finds his measure just where it was before he brought it up, except that the committee is instructed what kind of a bill to report. The bill will be substantially that offered by Mr. Blaine, except that Jeff. Davis is not excepted. The committee will be called to-morrow morning, and may then perhaps report the bill, in which case Proctor Knott will probably take charge of its management, and it is pretty safe to predict that he will call the previous question, and that there will be no debate beyond the hour that Knott will thus gain control of. There is no way in which the Republicans can have an opportunity to vote on excluding Davis, unless they defeat the bill, in which case a motion to reconsider would be in order, and the whole subject might again be opened to debate. The Republicans who vote against the measure as the committee report it, will so vote because Davis is not excepted; but the vote will not be a fair test on that question, because some members will vote to exclude him who will not vote to defeat the measure as a whole because he is not excepted. It is believed that enough Republicans will vote for the bill, as presented, to secure its passage in the House, although that is by no means certain. Mr. Randall endeavors to break the force of his defeat by a display of magnanimity in permitting speeches against the bill; but he cannot disguise the fact that it was his refusal to afford an opportunity to vote on amendments that gave Blaine the floor to open the debate, for if Randall had allowed the Blaine amendment to be submitted to a vote, consent would have been given to limit the speeches to one hour, at the end of which time the subject would have received final action. The Democrats hold him responsible, and he cannot escape. It came out, too, that he thought he found a means under the rules to admit Gen. Banks' amendment, which the Democrats had agreed to vote for, and he alluded to his scheme with an air of satisfaction, but discovered, after all, he could only succeed by unanimous consent, which, of course, Blaine refused. He even intimated that he had given Mr. Blaine the floor to reply and move the previous question in order to secure an advantage with respect to his amendment. The disinclination to permit Blaine's amendment to be offered arises from a wish to avoid voting in favor of Jeff. Davis.

Mr. Blaine's speech was pungent and aggressive, and produced on the Democratic side an indiscribable effect. They all manifested a desire to rise together to meet his assaults, as though no one felt himself individually strong enough to resist. They united in applause, denials, and interruptions. At one time there were promises of a deluge of speeches from the ex-Confederates, when Blaine assumed that all of them who had been in Union prisons had been well treated unless they made reply. Jones, of Kentucky, who had "the honor," as he termed it, to be "a citizen prisoner," and two or three others, attempted to answer in long and bad-tempered speeches, which Blaine offered to wait for if the interruptions were not taken out of his hour; but Randall refused to consent to this, and thus prevented a series of speeches that promised to be very interesting. Mr. Blaine's retort upon Mr. Cox for his personal speech of Monday was a complete extinguisher upon that little gentleman. Mr. Cox's speeches in Congress in 1864 were brought out, in which he had denounced the atrocities practiced at Andersonville in his most severe style, and expressed a most unqualified belief in the truth of the representations of the horrible treatment of our prisoners. Now Mr. Cox denies that any case has ever been made against Andersonville except by the report of a "humbug committee." Hill's speeches at his home were quoted for his benefit, the most striking sentiment, considering his record and his effort in behalf of Davis, being, in a speech about a year ago, in which, speaking of a list of names of those whose disabilities Congress had removed, he said he would rather his name should be on the record of the Penitentiary than upon it. Banks affected a lofty judicial consideration of the subject, and advised a burial of the war issues and a cordial fraternization in the Centennial year. Morey, of Louisiana, made a short speech, as did Tarbox, of Massachusetts, who was fervent enough for a genuine Southerner. Randall's brief closing was devoted to a disclaimer of his own responsibility for the debate.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DAVIS, OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND MR. BOUTWELL'S REPLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The time of the Senate was taken up to-day with the resolution offered by Senator Davis, of West Virginia, calling for a committee to investigate alleged changes in the books and statements of the Treasury Department. Mr. Davis occupied the attention of the Senate one hour with a sort of statistical speech, giving the results of some investigations he had made into the official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, especially from 1869 to 1873. The speech was moderate in tone and fair in expression. He brought forward the oft-repeated reports of discrepancies in the official statements. There were no charges of fraud made, but general allegations that changes had been made in the public debt, and other statements issued from the Treasury Department. Senator Boutwell, who had been furnished by Mr. Davis with the points of his argument, replied to them in a general way, denying that the books had been tampered with or altered in any way, and that every apparent discrepancy or difference in the statements could and would be satisfactorily explained. In the midst of his speech a motion for an executive session was made and carried. After the executive session the body adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Boutwell will conclude. These charges, which Senator Davis has put in form, have been made many times against the money department, and it has always been and still is contended that when an opportunity is given they will be satisfactorily explained. It is, therefore, the judgment of many of the best Republicans that the committee asked for should be appointed, that the charges may not stand unanswered in the next canvass. That they can clearly be explained is undoubted.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PAPER COLLAR PATENT—DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Patents to-day assigned Thursday, the 27th inst., for a hearing of the application of the heirs of Walter Hunt, of New-York, for an extension of his patent for paper collars. The application is earnestly contested by parties whose interests are opposed to the company now owning the Walter Hunt patent. It is stated that $3,000,000 capital is employed in manufacturing under this patent, and that nearly a million paper collars are made daily. The committee transacted no other business.

The House Committee on Appropriations held a meeting to-day, at which, by invitation, the Secretary of State and all the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were present to aid in the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Secretary Fish said he thought it inadvisable to make any of the consolidations or reductions now proposed in regard to a number of our foreign missions. He proceeded, however, to give the committee the benefit of his information and opinions touching the question of what changes or reductions can be made with least inconvenience and detriment to the public service. Both the Secretary and Mr. Banks showed that in case any reductions are made, it would be extremly inadvisable to reduce the salary of our minister to Russia below the amounts proposed for our representatives at the Courts of England and Germany, or in France. The bill, as it stands, fixes $12,000 as the salary for the first named, and $14,000 each for the three latter. It was ordered that a copy of the bill be furnished to each member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and without further action the Appropriation Committee adjourned until Saturday.

The bill reported by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day provides that mailable matter of the third class, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, &c., not exceeding four pounds for each package, shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

The Treasury Department having been officially informed the creosote, dutiable at forty per cent. ad valorem, has been imported as carbolic acid dutiable at ten per cent.

Collector Simmons, of Boston, accompanied by Messrs. Hays and Wheeler, importers, of Boston, called at the Treasury Department and had an interview with Assistant Secretary Burnham with regard to the importation of carpet wools, the importers claiming a reduction of one cent per pound. The question has been before the department for some time, and as it is one which affects a large number of Eastern importers, a decision is eagerly sought. Judge Burnham assured the delegation that the subject should have immediate attention.

The following Storekeepers were appointed today: H. Trowbridge, W. H. Decker, and Peter Hugin for the First District of Wisconsin, and Levi Johnson for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

Jacob T. Brown was appointed Gauger for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue to-day were $311,301 03, and from the Customs $261,290 08.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the hour of closing were as follows: Currency, $8,214,833; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,590,000; coin, including coin certificates amounting to $34,606,808, $171,479,884; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: James Russell Jones, to be Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Felknap, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Drew, to be Pension Agent at Augusta, Me.; H. A. Copeland, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Dakota.

Postmasters—Rachel McKibbin, at Middletown, Penn.; John W. Brown, at Warrensburg, Mo.; Charles W. Snyder, at Cedar Falls, Iowa; R. H. Johnson, at Warsaw, Wis.; James C. Peacock, at San Bernardino, Cal.; L. Walker, at Woodland Cal.; J. W. Goodwin, at San Buenaventura, Cal.

Subsistence Department, United States Army.—Major Robert McFeely, to be Commissary General; First Lieuts. Frederick F. Whitehead and John F. Webster, to be Captains and Commissaries of Subsistence.

Quartermaster's Department.—First Lieuts. James H. Lord, James M. Marshall, Edwin B. Atwood, and John Simpson, to be Captains and Assistant Quartermasters.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Edward S. Wheat, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee; Henry E. Prickett, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory.

Pension Agents—David C. Cox, of Ohio, for the District of Columbia, and E. McGuitger, of Minnesota, at St. Paul, Minn.

Postmasters—O. W. Papple, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Alfred C. Van Tine, Sandusky, Ohio; Robert V. Bogert, Beaver Dam, Wis; Edward C. Sumner, Denver, Colorado Territory.

FAMILY DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

FATAL ENDING TO A MIDNIGHT RIDE ON THE ICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 13.—The drowning accident near Coxsackie last night caused much excitement in that village. Isaiah Briggs and family resided at the upper landing, one mile north of the village. Yesterday afternoon he placed his wife and two daughters—one of the latter nine years of age, the other three—on a hand-sled, and putting on skates shoved them along on the ice of the Hudson to the village proper. All attended religious services, and then made a call on a friend and stayed till 10:30 P. M., when the wife and two children regained the sled, and the husband started to push them back home. The wind was then blowing hard and the moon shining brightly. Just north of the village was a space of open water for 600 feet and 60 feet wide. It is supposed that the wind struck the sleigh and that Briggs lost the control of it, and in endeavoring to regain it glided into the open water. The wife and two children are supposed to have clung to the iron sleigh and gone down with it. The husband shrieked wildly for help. His cries were heard in the village, and numbers of people ran to the spot, but all efforts to save were useless. Briggs was seen to struggle hard, now and then throwing his arms on the thin ice, which time and again gave way, and he finally disappeared. He was Captain of the sloop Rebecca Ford. The oldest girl was named Hannah, the youngest Emma. Another daughter, sixteen years of age, was on a visit to Coxsackie, and by urgent solicitation of friends remained behind for another day. No bodies have been recovered, and probably will not be till Spring. The sled was found this afternoon.

THE MOROCCO MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 13.—A meeting of the Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange was held here to-day, there being the largest attendance of members known in the experience of the Exchange. The most important business was the decision that hereafter the manufacturers would insist upon a classification in the quality of goat-skins including hard or East India stock.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The Convention of the American Dairymen's Association reassembled this morning. J. H. Reall, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, invited the association to accept the hospitalities of the Exchange on some occasion during the Centennial. The invitation was accepted. At the afternoon session a paper on the preservation of milk, by Prof. S. C. Caldwell, of Cornell, was read by the Secretary. A committee was appointed to devise a plan for an experimental dairy station in this State. A committee was also appointed to draft a petition asking Congress to offer a reward of $10,000 for the discovery of a remedy for abortion in cows. The convention then adjourned.

FRANCE.

MODELS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The *Telegraph's* Paris special says the Ministry of Public Works will send to the Philadelphia Exhibition plans of the recent public works in Paris. The Municipal Council will send the models of the squares and public buildings which figured at the Vienna Exhibition.

GERMANY.

A SPECIAL COURT TO INVESTIGATE MARITIME DISASTERS.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—A conference of the German seaboard States to consider the proposed institution of special courts to investigate maritime disasters will open here on Monday next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW LIFE-BOAT STATION.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A life-boat was stationed at Harwich yesterday, the place where the Deutschland was recently wrecked and so many lives lost.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir. S. J. Gibbons, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1871, is dead.

LISBON, Jan. 13.—Lord Lytton sailed to-day for England.

POSTAL UNION.

THE DUTCH COLONIES AND THE POSTAL TREATY.

BERNE, Jan. 13.—Holland has requested that her colonies be admitted into the postal union.

LONDON, Jan. 14—5:30 A. M.—A telegram from Berlin to the *Post* says at the meeting of the Postal Conference to be held in Berne on Monday, to discuss the admission of the French, Swedish, and Dutch colonies in the East Indies into the Postal Union, the German Government intends to propose a uniform rate of ocean postage at fifty centimes per half ounce, irrespective of distance.

A MEDITERRANEAN GALE.

LOSS OF PROPERTY ON THE ALGERINE COAST.

ORAN, Jan. 13.—A violent gale occurred in the Western Mediterranean to-day, and swept the Algerian coast with great fury. The damage to property here is estimated at $100,000.

WORK AT HARRISBURG.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILL APPROVED—THE INAUGURATION OF GOV. HARTRANFT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—This was a busy day in both branches of the Legislature. A large number of bills were read, and many reports from committees were received. In the Senate the following bills among others were favorably reported: Supplement to an act to relieve laborers, working men, and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictment for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the State; to confer additional powers on Judges; to provide for the erection of watering-troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of the State; for the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals; to protect the children of this Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades; to suppress vagrancy; to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases. Several bills were introduced, one empowering the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace to exclude farm lands from boroughs; one to allow a homestead of the value of $1,500, and certain personal property for the use of the family to be exempt from levy and sale, and one promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines, and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of the State. A resolution was adopted instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the Centennial Appropriation bill now pending. The bill to pay the expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to suppress the riots in the coal region passed a first reading in the House. Among petitions presented were several from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a law compeling passenger railroads to reduce their fares. At an early hour the Senate and House met in joint convention in the hall of the House for the purpose of counting the vote for Governor and State Treasurer. After this formality was accomplished both branches adjourned, the House until to-morrow morning and the Senate until Monday evening.

Much interest is manifested in the approaching inauguration of our Centennial Governor, which event will take place on Tuesday next, 18th inst., and for which preparations are in progress under control of the legislative committee appointed for that purpose. A parade, to be participated in by numerous military and civic organizations, will open the ceremonies, to be followed by the administration of the oath of office and the delivery of the inaugural address, and an inauguration ball will be given in the Grand Opera-house in the evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, of this city. The Governor will lead the grand march at this ball, which is expected to be a grand affair.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—1 A. M.—Clear and colder weather has prevailed in the Southern, Middle and New-England States, with northerly winds and increased pressure. The temperature has risen slightly, but remains below freezing, in the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Light snow continues in the lower lake region. The barometer has fallen slowly in the upper lake region and the north-west, with south-west winds and clear or fair weather. The Mississippi River has fallen three feet and a half at Cairo, one foot at St. Louis and Keokuk, and risen six inches at Vicksburg. The Ohio has risen one foot at Cincinnati, and fallen one foot at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear or fair weather continue, with temperature below freezing, north-west to south-west winds, rising followed by falling barometer in New-England, and falling barometer during the day in the Middle States.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy and warmer weather, with light winds, mostly from the south, and slowly falling barometer.

The Mississippi will fall slowly at stations above Vicksburg.

LAPAGE SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

CONCORD, Jan. 13.—In the trial of Joseph Lapage for the murder of the girl Josie Langmaid, on the 4th of October last, the jury to-day rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and he was thereupon sentenced to be confined in the State Prison at Concord until Jan. 19, 1877, and then to be hanged.

It is understood that Lapage is well known at the west end of Long Island. For several years, as alleged, he resided at Woodhaven, in the town of Jamaica, where he did business as a grocery man. Upon the succession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency he was made Postmaster, and held the office for three years—although, as it has since been stated, he was not a citizen of the United States.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY FOR SUPPORT IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY—ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFERENCES WITHOUT ANY WITHDRAWALS.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—A Cabinet council was held to-day. It is stated that an agreement was reached whereby the threatened Ministerial modification is averted. The council will reconvene on Monday. The *Journal des Débats* asserts that M. Leon Say remains a candidate for the Senate in Seine-et-Oise, on the same list as before.

The following is the text of the proclamation published to-day:

FRENCHMEN: For the first time in five years you are called upon to participate in a general election. Five years ago you desired order and peace, and at the price of the most cruel sacrifices and after the greatest trials, you obtained them. You still desire order and peace. The Senators and Deputies you are about to elect must co-operate with the President of the Republic to maintain them. We must apply with common accord and sincerity the constitutional laws, the revision whereof I alone, until 1880, have the right to propose. After so much agitation, discord, and misfortune, repose is necessary for the country, and I think her institutions ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried, but to try them as the salvation of France requires. It is indispensable that the conservative and truly liberal policy which I always intended to pursue should prevail. To uphold it I appeal for union among those who place the defense of social order, respect for law, and patriotic devotion above their recollections, aspirations, or party engagements. I invite them to rally around my Government. It is necessary that the sacred rights which survive all governmental changes, and the legitimate interests which every administration is bound to protect, should enjoy a full security under a strong and respected government. It is necessary not only to disarm those who might disturb the security now, but to discourage those who threaten its future by the propogation of anti-social and revolutionary doctrines. France knows that I neither sought nor desired the power I am invested with, but she may rely on my exercising it without weakness. In order to fulfill to the end the mission intrusted to me I hope God will aid me, and that the support of the nation will not fail me.

M. MACMAHON,
President of the French Republic.
(Countersigned.)
BUFFET, Vice President of the Council.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Paris special says that Marshal MacMahon's proclamation has caused a great sensation. The Liberals blame what they call "MacMahon's interference," and apprehensions of a recall of the Assembly are expressed. The fate of the Ministry is not yet decided.

Further announcements by the official journal are expected to-morrow.

M. SAY'S RESIGNATION—THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—*Le Temps* reports that at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day President MacMahon destroyed M. Say's written resignation and announced that he withdrew his objections to the appearance of the Minister's name on the electoral list of Seine-et-Oise.

The *Journal des Débats* states that Buffet has informed Say that he will oppose the election of the other candidates on the list, but will make no opposition to him.

The evening journals, reviewing the proclamation, express various opinions. The view they take of it is generally favorable, although they criticise the details and particularly question the opportuneness of the proclamation and the expediency of the President's personal intervention. The Republican organs approve of the constitutional tone of the proclamation, and especially the recommendation that the existing institutions should not be revised before they are honestly tried. The *Journal des Débats*, however, regrets that the President does not more explicitly confirm the Republican principle, and indicate the precise attitude of the Government at the elections.

The Duke De Broglie has sent a circular to the Senatorial electors of Eure, in which he pledges himself to do nothing to prevent the Constitutional laws from acquiring stability.

THE CRISIS ENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the proclamation seems to have a tranquilizing effect. Ministers Say, Buffet, Decazes, and others were present at the official dinner given by President MacMahon to-day. The termination of the crisis is thereby indicated. The President at the dinner expressed thankfulness at the settlement of the trouble.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

DELIVERY OF COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE TO THE SULTAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—It is reported that the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople will deliver County Andrassy's note, supported by the powers, which, it is thought, will render the Porte's refusal difficult.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—The Ambassadors of the powers which signed the Treaty of Paris have commenced recommending, semi-officially, in an amicable manner, Count Andrassy's scheme of reform to the Sultan.

Ali Pasha will go to Mostar next Saturday on a conciliatory mission.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The *Fremdenblatt*, which is in close communication with the Foreign Office, discussing the probability that the Porte will accept or delay carrying out Count Andrassy's proposals, says: "Much as we respect the rights of nations and European treaties, we cannot appear as enemies to the Sclaves. They must remember that Austria has advanced eastward step by step, and converted former Turkish provinces into flourishing lands. The Eastern Christians consider the Austrian Emperor their protector. The other powers will know how to appreciate the peculiar position of Austria."

RUSSIA.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says trustworthy persons from Russia represent that incessant preparations are making for the transportation of troops on a large scale next Spring on the Orenburg Railway and the lines running west from Moscow. A third track is being added to the line from Moscow to Polish Lithuania. The work proceeds night and day

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WINTER SUNSHINE. By JOHN BURROUGHS. Pp. 234. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

A more delightful book of its kind than this it would be hard to find in the literature of the day. And, indeed, the range of comparison would not be very wide, for of books of its kind not many are written now, and in America, Thoreau apart, it is quite a novelty. Nor is it at all an imitation of Thoreau. Its author is no monomaniac, no theorist, no hermit. On the contrary, he is full of common sense and true manliness; he is companionable; he loves nature, and studies her, but he neither analyzes her nor says fantastic things about her; he makes *her* a companion. He is content to be happy in her company; and in this book he tells us of the manner of his happiness. He is a walker, not a man that walks for the sake of "making time," although we are inclined to think that he could do pretty well in that way, but one who knows and feels that there is no way of seeing the beauties of the earth and the heavens so good, so satisfactory, as seeing them on foot. Health, serenity, and happiness breathe on every page that he writes. There is not a morbid passage from the first to the last, and his book is notably free from that introspection and self-analysis which, not a bad thing in itself when the self is worth looking into and the eyes that look can see, has become almost a disease in modern literature.

The book takes its title from the first of its essays. It is not the best of them, but it is good, and makes us a sharer with the writer in his walks on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Washington, in the latter days of Autumn, when the air, as he tells us, is not balmy, but "tart and pungent, like the flavor of the red-cheeked apples by the roadside." Indeed, we have little, too little, balminess in our air; and the author admits that much of our disinclination as a people to walking in the country is due to the alternate excessive heat and cold of our climate. But we have in Spring, and even more in Winter, days in which the air is fine, clear, invigorating, and perfectly enjoyable to the pedestrian; and we have the finest Autumn in the world. These seasons Mr. Burroughs has used for the enjoyment of nature on foot; and he seems always to find nature enjoyable, and to be able to communicate his enjoyment to his readers. It is a fancy of his that walkers generally turn their steps to the west and walk with the sun, which we are inclined to think will be hardly found tenable. "But," he says, "whichever way I go I am glad I came. All roads lead up to the Jerusalem the walker seeks." He finds the reason of this in "the impalpable sustenance the mind draws from all natural forms," a remark which shows that he is a walker and a nature-lover of the highest kind.

Of our American dislike of walking, which has developed itself almost into a national trait, he speaks in terms with which the readers of THE TIMES know that we have hearty sympathy. The discomforts that able-bodied American men will put up with rather than go a mile or half a mile on foot, the abuses they will tolerate and encourage, crowding the street car on a little fall in the temperature or the appearance of an inch or two of snow, packing up to overflowing, dangling to the straps, treading on each other's toes, breathing each other's breaths, crushing the women and children, hanging by tooth and nail to a square inch of the platform, imperiling their limbs and killing the horses, provoke in him a mild and manly scorn. In comparison with such pitiable creatures, "I think," he says, "the commonest tramp in the street has good reason to felicitate himself on his rare privilege of going a-foot." And then he takes this moral view of the subject:

> "Indeed, a race that neglects or despises this primitive gift, that fears the touch of the soil, that has no foot-paths, no community of ownership in the land which they imply; that warns off the walker as a trespasser, that knows no way but the highway, the carriageway; that forgets the stile, the footbridge; that even ignores the rights of the pedestrian in the public road, providing no escape for him but in the ditch or up the bank, is in a fair way to a more serious degeneracy."

This view of the case, extravagant as it may seem to the horse-car mind, is certainly in accordance with the facts. We used, not so very long ago, to have foot-paths and stiles, foot-paths which had traversed meadows and skirted grain-fields from time immemorial, which no one thought of closing, and beyond which no one thought of trespassing, and their disuse and consequent closure has been coincident with the spread of that corruption of the moral sense which all careful observers have remarked among us, and of which, indeed, we can hardly open our morning newspaper without finding evidence daily renewed. It is one of the consequences of our greed and of our rush and struggle for gain and for excitement. All locomotion has become with us but a mere means of getting in the quickest way from one scene of excitement, whether of work or pleasure, to another. As to the enjoyment of what we pass through in so doing, we care nothing for it, we will have none of it. All we ask is that we shall be taken up somewhere at 1:30 and set down somewhere else at 2:40. We would consent to go hermetically sealed, with the risk of explosion by the way, if we could be set down at 2:30. It will hardly be denied by thoughtful men that there is reason in our author's assertion that we are not innocent and simple-hearted enough to enjoy a walk, and we have fallen from that state of grace which the capacity to enjoy a walk implies. Equally true is it that, although not morose or melancholic, "we are vacant of that sportiveness and surplusage of animal spirits that characterized our ancestors, and that springs from full and harmonious life—a sound heart in accord with a sound body." Most true is it, and the remark is a profound one, that there is a lesson the American of the present day has yet to learn—"capability of amusement on a low key." We expect "rapid and extraordinary returns;" we would make "the very elemental laws pay usury." Walking don't pay; it is too slow, too cheap. "We crave the astonishing, the exciting, the far away, and do not know the highways of the gods when we see them—always a sign of the decay of the faith and simplicity of man." At our watering-places he observes with astonishment that nobody walks, no one seems to care for or even to know the invigoration and the delight which come of exercise in the open air, united with a serene communion with nature. At these places "the sole amusement seems to be to eat and dress and sit about the hotels and glare at each other." All of this part of Mr. Burroughs' book is full of such wisdom, and expresses in strong and manly phrase such healthiness of soul that we could with pleasure dwell longer upon it and quote from it largely. We heartily commend it to the attention of our readers. Even if it does not convert them from the error of their horse-car-riding ways, it will do them good by reviving their oppressed and torpid instincts of love for open air, for skies clear or clouded, for grass and trees and running waters, and for the serene joy which comes from their sweet influences.

True lover of nature as he is, Mr. Burroughs finds pleasure even in snow walking, and in his Winter exercise he has made himself familiar with the habits of the squirrel and the fox during that period, of which he discourses with the sympathy and interest of an unscientific naturalist. He has a special essay upon the fox, which Reynard himself would like to read, and every word of which we think the sly fellow would approve. The article upon "The Snow Walkers" closes with this fine passage, one of the most truly descriptive and picturesque of its kind, and one of the most beautiful in its imagery that we remember to have read:

> "But with March our interest in these phases of animal life, which Winter has so emphasized and brought out, begins to decline. Vague rumors are afloat in the air of a great and coming change. We are eager for Winter to be gone, since he too is fugitive, and cannot keep his place. Invisible hands deface his icy statuary, his chisel has lost its cunning. The drifts, so pure and exquisite, are now earth-stained and weather-worn—the flutes and scallops and fine firm lines are all gone; and what was a grace and an ornament to the hills is now a disfiguration. Like worn and unwashed linen appear the remains of that spotless robe with which he clothed the world as his bride. But he will not abdicate without a struggle. Day after day he rallies his scattered forces, and night after night pitches his white tents on the hills, and would fain regain his lost ground, but the young prince in every encounter prevails. Slowly and reluctantly the gray old hero retreats up the mountain, till finally the south rain comes in earnest, and he is dead."

How genuine this is! How clearly the fruit of knowledge that comes of careful observation! How free, with all its fine fancy, from the vice of ambitious and affected writing!

It was inevitable that such a man should love the apple; not merely like to eat it, but have a respectful regard for it, and a love for the homely, home-keeping tree that bears it. We must refrain from quoting—we have not room for one in ten of the beautiful passages which we would gladly bring to the attention of our readers—but we cannot withhold our hand from this:

> "The apple-tree takes the rawness and wildness off any scene. On the top of a mountain or in remote pastures it sheds the sentiment of home. It never loses its domestic air, or lapses into a wild state. And in planting a homestead or in choosing a building site for the new home, what a help it is to have a few old maternal apple-trees near by; regular old grandmothers who have seen trouble, who have been sad and glad through so many Winters and Summers, who have blossomed until the air is sweeter about them than elsewhere, and borne fruit till the grass beneath them has become thick and soft from human contact, and who have nourished robins and finches in their branches till they have a tender, brooding look. The ground, the turf, the atmosphere of an old orchard seem several stages nearer to man than those of the adjoining field, as if the trees had taken back from the soil more than they had taken from it; as if they had tempered the elements and attracted all the genial and beneficent influences in the landscape around."

The latter part of the volume is made up of papers written upon an October passed abroad, chiefly in England, "mellow England," as Mr. Burroughs felicitously calls "our" old home. Mr. Burroughs loves England. How, indeed, is it possible that one of his simple tastes and manly nature should not love England, where, as he says, "something almost human looks at you from the landscape," and where nature has so long been under man's loving hand, and has taken so kindly to it, that she "has taken on something of his image, and seems to radiate his presence." Everything that he sees there has significance to him, and seems to win his love. He delights in her arched stone bridges. "For my part," he says, "I cannot look upon a noble arch without a feeling of envy, for I know the hearts of heroes are thus keyed and fortified." He loves London, which he says "has less metropolitan splendor than New-York, and less of the full-blown pride of the shopman. Its stores are not nearly so big, and it has no sign-boards that contain over one thousand feet of lumber," [we wish that he had said timber; and yet lumber here has some significance for those who can see it,] "neither did I see any names painted on the gable-ends of the buildings that the man in the moon could read without his opera-glass." He is right in thus indicating one of the most hideous and vulgarizing disfigurements to which our tastes or our habits subject our principal city. "But what," he asks elsewhere, "does our greatest city, New-York, express besides commerce and politics, or what other reason has it for its existence?"

Mr. Burroughs saw England with the same eyes of kindliness and common sense with which he looked upon his own country, and he therefore not only saw but felt all those sweet, homely charms which she possesses above all countries in the world. He lingered in her lanes, listening to the songs of her multitude of birds; he sat in her wayside inns and drank home-brewed ale in stone-floored kitchens with vast fire-places; he felt and was touched by the kindly deference of the people; he recognized, and he acknowledges, the controlling influence of culture, of order, of decorum, of propriety which pervades society in that old and "mellow" island. He evidently took to the people there, and they took to him; and the result was pleasure to them and pleasure to us who read of his walks and talks among those whom he regarded as kinsfolk from whom he had been long severed. In this part of his book are many of his not least charming pages; and if it has some influence in leading Americans who go abroad to remain a while in England, in the same spirit which he took there, instead of rushing frantically to France, it will have accomplished a good purpose. He has many passages upon this subject to which we would gladly direct attention, but we must pass them by with this brief reference.

Of Mr. Burroughs' style we must speak in warm praise. It is sometimes, although rarely, not quite correct either in construction or in the use of words; but such blemishes as these are trifles when they are compared with its simplicity, its manly vigor, its richness and felicity of phrase, and its remarkable power of picturesque description. *Winter Sunshine* is rich in just those qualities both of matter and of form in which American books are too often deficient.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

— *Elijah the Prophet.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

— *History of the Army of the Cumberland.* Cincinnati: R. Clarke & Co.

— *Report of the New-York Produce Exchange.* New-York: E. H. Jones.

— *Infelice.* New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

— *O'er Moor and Fen.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

— *Pebbles from Old Pathways.* Chicago: C. J. Burroughs & Co.

— *George Washington.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

— *American Union Speaker.* Boston: Thompson, Brown & Co.

— *Lectures on Art.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

— *Safety Valves.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

— *Church Almanack.* New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

— *History of Balloon Ascensions.* Cincinnati News Company.

— *American Naturalist.* New-York: American News Company.

— *American Church Review.* New-York: No. 7 Cooper Union.

— *American Journal of Science and Art.* New-Haven.

SUIT ABOUT A "MARGIN."

The suit of Herman Kupfer against Julius H. Hagen and F. W. Billings was brought to trial before Chief Justice Monell and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff charges that the defendants, who are brokers, bought on his account on Oct. 26, 1872, 100 shares of Chicago and North-western Railroad stock, which they sold without notice to him. He claimed $11,000 damages. The defense was that about the Fall of 1872 the plaintiff had put up a margin of $1,200, on which they purchased 5,200 shares of stock. He ordered them to buy 100 shares of Chicago and North-western stock, all the time understanding that he was bound to keep his margin good at ten per cent. They had paid $8,962 for the shares. The stocks fell, however, and they thereupon notified him on Nov. 29 to make his margin good. He replied by saying that he was unable to put up any margin. The case was given the jury late in the afternoon, with the instruction to bring in a sealed verdict.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 13.

SENATE.

A number of memorials, resolutions, and bills were introduced and referred.

THE ACT OF MARCH 1, 1792.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire and report to the Senate whether the act of March 1, 1792, is not defective, and if so, in what particular, in making the necessary provisions for the various contingencies which may arise in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office; and if, in their opinion, such defects exist, what further or other legislation is best calculated to remedy such defects; and in that event that they report such bill or joint resolution as in their opinion the case may require.

Agreed to.

DAVIS, OF WEST VIRGINIA, AS A BOOK-KEEPER.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, calling for the appointment of a committee to examine the books and accounts of the Treasury Department.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said, as the Chairman of the Finance Committee [Mr. Sherman] was necessarily absent to-day, he suggested that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] allow his resolution to go over until to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS said if he knew the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] desired to be there, he would postpone his remarks, but he would prefer to go on to-day, as he had given notice to that effect; and the senior Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Boutwell,] who had taken some interest in this matter, was present.

It was finally agreed that Mr. Davis should go on with his remarks to-day, but that no vote should be taken on the resolution submitted by him. Mr. Davis then, after disclaiming that he desired to reflect on the present efficient head of the Treasury Department or any of his predecessors, continued: I find on examination that all the finance reports of the Treasury Department previous to the year 1870 substantially agree as to the total annual expenditures of the department, but taking the finance report of 1870, I find that it differs as to the total annual expenditures from all like previous reports as to the years included between 1860-61 and 1865-6. For instance, in the report of 1869 the total annual expenditures for the year 1864-5 are put down at $1,897,674,224 09. Now, in the report for 1870 the total annual expenditures for the same year 1864-5 are put down at $1,906,433,831 37, showing not only a wide difference, but, what is worse, an increase in the amount of nearly $9,000,000. That is, the report of 1870 increases the expenditures of 1864-5 over the report for 1869 and previous reports for the same year about $9,000,000. Taking the year 1862-3, it will be seen the report increases the total annual expenditures of that year over the report for 1869 for the same year over four millions of dollars. It will be further found that, taking all the years named together, they are at times increased and then decreased, but the report of 1870 increases the average total expenditures of the Government during these years, over the report of 1869, above three millions of dollars. It appears that the finance reports for the years 1871 and 1872 differ materially as to the total annual expenditures of the Government for certain years, while the reports for 1872 and years following agree with each other.

Mr. Davis continued these statistical comparisons at length, declaring incidentally that he was willing "to believe that there is some way in which to account for this strange system of book-keeping and stranger results, and it is this—that large amounts are increased and decreased, as the occasion may require, in the annual statements, under the head of loans and Treasury notes. When a sum is required to make the total receipts agree as to the same year, it is added to or subtracted from 'Loans and Treasury-notes,' as the case may be."

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he had been a good deal attracted by the position which had been taken by the Senator from West Virginia in regard to the business of accounting. There was nothing new in the statements made by the honorable gentleman. As to the figures presented and drawn from the books of the Treasury Department, he [Mr. Boutwell] had no observations to make. He would venture to say, however, that an accurate knowledge of the business of the Treasury Department would dissipate all the difficulties under which the honorable Senator from West Virginia now labored, and it occurred to him [Mr. Boutwell] that the Senator from West Virginia, in dealing with a great public question, as he thought he was, might have called upon the present Secretary of the Treasury and unfolded to him the difficulties of which he complained, and asked him whether or not they were capable of a fair solution. He [Mr. Boutwell] was quite sure that it was in the power of the head of that department, and equally sure that it would have been his disposition, to have given to any member of the Senate an opportunity of understanding all the difficulties to which the honorable Senator [Mr. Davis] had referred. There was nothing which the honorable Senator had presented that went to show that the books of the Treasury had been changed or tampered with by anybody. The statements presented to Congress and the country are prepared so that any person can examine the books and see that they concur. Mr. Boutwell then explained at length the mode of doing business in the department, showing that Mr. Davis' objections arose from his lack of familiarity with that system.

Mr. Boutwell yielded to Mr. EDMUNDS, who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. DAVIS inquired if his resolution would come up as the unfinished business at the next meeting of the Senate.

The CHAIR replied in the affirmative.

The Senate then, at 2:15, went into executive session. At 2:45 the doors were reopened. Various bills and memorials were introduced, and the Senate then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

All the galleries of the hall and the approaches to them are crowded with spectators, in anticipation of the close of the debate on the amnesty question. Several bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter. Printed and recommitted. The bill fixes the postage on third-class matter, not exceeding four pounds to each package, at one cent for two ounces.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, addressed the House, and commenced by disclaiming any intention to convey the idea yesterday, in the discussion on the point of order, that the Speaker desired to deprive him of his right to reply to the speeches made on the other side. He said that, from the tone of the debate, one would imagine that the Republican Party, as represented in Congress, was trying to inflict some new punishment or to add some other stigma to the name of Jefferson Davis. It might, therefore, not be inappropriate to recall the attention of this House to the precise question at issue. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] had introduced a bill to confer special honor on Jefferson Davis—for what honor could be higher than the full panoplied citizenship of the United States? Jefferson Davis had lost it by his crimes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed in hot haste—without debate, without amendment—to drag every gentleman in the House to say aye or no on the bill, declaring Jefferson Davis to be entitled now and henceforth to all the rights of American citizenship. From that he [Mr. Blaine] and those with him dissented. They were not seeking to throw any other element of an inflammable character into the politics of the day. Whatever of that kind had flown into this discussion lay at the door of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and of those who stood with him. It was no proposition to punish, but it was a proposition to honor, and while he [Mr. Blaine] and those with him disclaimed any intention of desiring to punish Jefferson Davis, they resisted the proposition to honor him. He then passed on to discuss the question in regard to the treatment of Union prisoners at the South, and who was to blame for breaking the exchange of prisoners. The speech of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] yesterday had left him literally nothing to say. The subject had been exhausted, and the argument was unanswerable; and he undertook to say that, as yet, no gentleman on the other side had answered one fact which the gentleman from Ohio had alleged, and that no gentleman could answer them. He [Mr. Blaine] should not, therefore, at any length rest on that point. But there was one allegation as to a point in history which he felt it his duty, not merely as a member of the Republican Party, but as a citizen of the American Union, to resist and resent, and that was the allegation made as to the manner in which Confederate prisoners had been treated in the prisons of the Union. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Hill] had spoken this sentence in his speech: "I have also proved that, with all the horrors which you have made such a noise about as occurring at Andersonville, greater horrors occurred in the prisons where our troops were held," and I could not but admire the "our" and the "your" with which the gentleman communicated the decision. It ill compared with his later pretentions to Unionism. It was certainly flinging the shadow of the dead confederacy a long way over the dial of the National House of Representatives, and I think that the gentlemen from New-York [Mr. Cox] somewhat fell into a little of the same line. He goes on to say "and the atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocities of Elmira, Camp Douglas and Fort Delaware; and of all the atrocities, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the confederate authorities stand acquitted."

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, who occupied a front seat on the Republican side of the House, arose and said: "I certainly said no such thing. I stated that I brought no charge against anybody, but that according to the gentleman's logic the result followed."

Mr. BLAINE—That is not the report of the speech at all. I am quoting the gentleman's speech as he delivered it.

Mr. HILL—You are only quoting one sentence out of its connection.

Mr. BLAINE—I beg pardon; I am speaking of it as it appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* and in the Associated Press report. I do not pretend to be bound by the version of it which may appear hereafter in the *Congressional Record*, because I observe that the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Cox] spoke one speech and published another. I suppose the gentleman from Georgia will do the same. I admit that he has a difficult rôle to play to keep himself in line with the New-York Democrats and to keep himself in the proper position for a Democratic candidate as Senator from Georgia; and it is a very difficult thing to reconcile the two. [Laughter on the Republican side.] The barn-burner Democrats in 1853 found it very hard to adhere to their anti-slavery principles in New-York and still to support the Pierce Administration; and Mr. Greeley, with his inimitable humor, which was characteristic of him, said that they had a hard row to straddle, and that they were like the Militia Generals on parade-day, in Broadway, who found it an almost impossible task to follow the music and keep clear of the omnibuses. [Boisterous laughter all over the House.] And that is the case with the gentleman from Georgia. He has been trying to keep step to the music of the Union, and to dodge his fire-eating constituents in Georgia. [Laughter.] I will read another quotation from his speech: "Our prisoners suffered in Federal hands, and we know how, if we choose to tell, thousands of our poor fellows came home from Elmira, Fort Delaware, and other places with their fingers frozen off, with their toes frozen off, with their teeth fallen out." Was that in the line of what I had said, or was it a simple assertion from the gentleman?

Mr. HILL—I said that these were necessary incidents to all prisons.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman now to back down from that assertion?

Mr. HILL—No, Sir; I saw it with my own eyes.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from the Elmira District yesterday, [Mr. Walker,] and I honor him for it, was not held in leash by party fidelity and by Southern sympathy, but came out like a man and vindicated his constituents. There are on that side of the House two gentlemen who represent in part the constituents that surround Camp Douglas. I refer to Mr. Caulfield and Mr. Harrison, and I ask those gentlemen to say whether to the best of their knowledge and belief there was any cruel treatment of prisoners at Chicago. I yield to them for that purpose.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Illinois, rising on the Democratic side of the House, said: The gentleman has seen fit to call on me for my testimony in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Camp Douglas. I do not wish him to suppose from my silence that I fully acquiesce in what he has said—

Mr. BLAINE (interrupting)—In what who has said; the gentleman from Georgia or myself?

Mr. CAULFIELD—In what the gentleman from Maine has said.

Mr. BLAINE (sneeringly)—Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. CAULFIELD—I used to say that there were hardships in Camp Douglas which were experienced by the prisoners from the South, but that those hardships were incidental to the climate and to the emergency of their imprisonment.

Mr. HILL (without rising and in a low tone)—That is right. In that I agree with you.

Mr. CAULFIELD—I do, however, say that there were certain instances of cruelty which occurred in that camp to my knowledge, but they were not of such a number or of such a character as to make a general charge against the officers of the camp.

Mr. HILL (still in his seat and in a low tone)—That is right. And I make none.

Mr. CAULFIELD—I remember some instances myself. I happened to be one of a number appointed to ameliorate the sufferings of the prisoners at Camp Douglas. They were brought there in the Winter. I think the first batch was from Fort Donelson. The weather was cold, and it was impossible to make them perfectly comfortable, and, as a matter of course, there was a great deal of suffering among them, but I regarded that suffering as only incidental to the circumstances which surrounded them at the time. Every effort was made to make them comfortable, both on the part of the State and on the part of the Government. But there were some cruelties inflicted there to my own knowledge. However, I do not think it would be fair to charge the Government—they were chargeable to the inhumanity of certain individuals in charge of them.

Mr. HILL—That is all that I meant.

Mr. BLAINE—(To Mr. Caulfield)—Will you state whether the prisoners who came from Fort Donelson did not occupy and share the same quarters and have exactly the same accommodations, as the Illinois troops had had who left Camp Douglas, which was their camp, and went to Fort Donelson, exchanging places with the prisoners?

Mr. CAULFIELD—My memory on that point does not serve me.

Mr. BLAINE (ironically)—Oh! [Laughter.] The gentleman does not recollect that Camp Douglas was made for Union soldiers, and was the great recruiting camp of Northern Illinois.

Mr. CAULFIELD—Now that you bring it to my recollection I think the fact was so.

Mr. BLAINE (still more ironically)—Oh! my! What a recollection. [Laughter on the Republican side.] That is equal to the recollection of the gentleman from Georgia, who did not recollect the other day whether he offered the resolution which I read.

Mr. CAULFIELD—My dear Sir, I want you to understand when I state what my recollection is about a certain point I do not wish you to stand upon this floor and question my veracity.

Mr. BLAINE—I said it was a strange recollection. I do not question the gentleman's veracity at all.

Mr. CAULFIELD—Then if it is a strange recollection I am not responsible for it.

Mr. BLAINE—I say this, that if the gentleman does not recollect that Camp Douglas was the recruiting place from which these great, noble, gallant regiments went out who represented Illinois in so many battle fields, he is the only man in Illinois who does not recollect it.

Mr. CAULFIELD—But, Sir—.

Mr. BLAINE (waiving him down)—That is all I desire.

Mr. CAULFIELD (persistently)—My dear Sir, you called me to the witness stand, and you cannot discredit me, because I do not discredit myself. I have a right to answer your question fully, and I say that when you first spoke of the question as to whether atrocities had been committed at Camp Douglas, my attention was naturally attracted to the time when these men were prisoners there, and was not drawn to the point as to whether that camp was first filled by Federal soldiers or not. But, now that the gentleman has drawn my attention to the fact, I say that I think it is so; and I may be permitted to add that the argument which he makes against my recollection is about as strong as any of the arguments which the gentleman has adduced before the House to-day or the day before.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, also rose on the Democratic side of the House, and said that he thought his colleague was wrong, and that Camp Douglas filled with prisoners was not the same as Camp Douglas filled with volunteers. Many buildings had been erected for the latter emergency. When the Fort Donelson prisoners were brought up the weather was very cold, and there was not a sufficiency of houses, but the people of Chicago came forward and attended to the comforts of the prisoners. He would state further, that there were charges made in newspapers, charges which an ex parte witness would have sworn to, that there were cruelties practiced at Camp Douglas; that these ex parte statements were not believed, nor did he now believe the ex parte statements that were brought upon the other side. Some of the prisoners at Camp Douglas had suffered from the severity of the weather, and that had been charged to the Government.

Mr. BLAINE (interrupting)—I did not yield for a speech from the gentleman.

Mr. HARRISON—You asked me a question, and I have answered it.

Mr. BLAINE—No, the gentleman has not answered the question at all, but has gone into a long rigmarole not touching the point at issue. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRISON—The gentleman has asked a question. My silence would be an acknowledgment that he was right.

Mr. BLAINE—I asked the gentleman whether he knew of cruelties at Camp Douglass.

Mr. HARRISON—No, Sir; but—

Mr. BLAINE—Enough; that is enough now. I will hear the gentleman on this side of the House from that neighborhood.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois, (rising on the Republican side of the House,) said that his colleague on the other side of the House was mistaken in the assertion which he had just made, and that to his own personal knowledge the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas were confined in the same camp from which the Union soldiers had moved out.

Mr. HARRISON—But they were not always the same barracks.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, no. The barracks were increased for the rebel prisoners. They were enlarged for them. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. HENDERSON—I went to say further, that I had occasion many times to visit that camp while the rebel prisoners were confined there, because one of my blood and kindred was a prisoner there, and he told me that he was well treated, that he had no complaint to make, and that he believed the prisoners there were well treated. I have no doubt but that the rebel prisoners there were as well treated as any prisoners ever were on God's green earth. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BLAINE—Now, I desire to call attention to the speech of the gentleman from New-York, [Mr. Cox.] The gentleman talks about the Committee on the Conduct of the War being a humbug committee. He did not always talk so. In a debate in this House on the 21st of October, 1864, the gentleman, then from Ohio, said: "This resolution provides for inflicting on rebel prisoners who may be in our hands the same inhuman, barbarous, horrible treatment which has been inflicted on our soldiers." "It does not follow," the gentleman continued, "that, because the rebels have made brutes and fiends of themselves, we should do likewise."

Mr. COX (in an undertone)—That is good reasoning.

Mr. BLAINE—"There is," he continued, "a certain law of retaliation in war, but no man will stand up here and say, after due reflection, that he would reduce these prisoners thrown into our hands to the same condition exhibited by these skeletons, these pictures, these anatomies brought to our attention. It does not follow that because our soldiers are treated in the way represented, and no doubt truthfully represented," &c. I will now again ask the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Hill] if he recollects whether he was the author of the resolution that I read the other day?

Mr. HILL—That resolution applied solely to spies.

Mr. BLAINE (contemptuously)—Oh, nonsense! It provided that every person pretending to be a soldier or officer, and the gentleman says it related to spies.

Mr. HILL—Yes; pretended to be.

Mr. BLAINE (still contemptuously)—Oh. my! [Laughter.] Well, the gentleman admitted that he offered, from the Judiciary Committee, a resolution that every white person who should act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer of militia regiments should, if captured, suffer death. Did that relate to spies too?

Mr. HILL (uneasily)—Will you allow me to answer?

Mr. BLAINE—Yes; did that relate to spies?

Mr. HILL (repeating)—Will you allow me to answer?

Mr. BLAINE—No, Sir; I will not. Again, another resolution was offered that every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion, &c., shall, if captured, suffer death. Did that relate to spies? Now, I have searched, somewhat in vain, for anything in the world that would rival that, and I did find, and have among my minutes, the proclamation of Valmaseda, Captain General of Cuba, who was recalled by Spain because of his cruelties against the inhabitants of that island, and the worst, I think, of all the atrocities laid to his charge was the proclamation that every man or boy over fifteen years of age found away from his home, and not being able to give a satisfactory reason therefor, should suffer death. Valmaseda copied it from the resolution of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. HILL (in his seat)—That is not true. There is no resemblance in it.

Mr. BLAINE—We are told that all the allegations against Jefferson Davis should be forgiven because they are of the dead past.

Mr. HILL (in his seat(—I am alive. Put me on trial.

Mr. BLAINE—We are told that we should not revive them; that there should be nothing in the world that would be calculated to disturb the peaceful serenity of the Centennial year; that every allusion of this kind is calculated to do that very injurious thing. The very last declaration that we have from Jefferson Davis authentically in the life which the gentleman read from the other day as his text-book is this: To the remark of some person that the cause of the Confederacy was lost, Mr. Davis said: "It appears so, but the principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form." I have here the Atlanta *Constitution* of Jan. 24, 1875, in which there is reported a speech made by Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, and the paper says it is the grandest speech he ever delivered.

Mr. HILL (jestingly)—That is a mistake.

Mr. BLAINE—I know it is a mistake. I know that the gentleman has delivered many grand speeches, but the editor of this paper says it was the grandest of all. Let me quote from it: "Fellow-citizens, I look to the contest of 1876 not only as the most important that has ever occurred in American history, but as the most important that has occurred in the history of the world; for if the people of this country cannot be roused to give a unanimous vote against the Republican Party, it will put itself in power by precisely the same means that the President has taken in Louisiana, and the people are powerless to prevent it unless they go to war. [Great applause.] If we fail with the ballot-box in 1876 by reason of force, a startling proposition will present itself to the American people. The Northern people have had a sufficient subsidence of passion to settle this question fairly, but if we must have war"—you see his voice is settled for war—

Mr. HILL—Never.

Mr. BLAINE (continuing to quote)—If we must have war, if we cannot preserve this constitutional Government through the ballot, if force is to defeat the ballot, and if war must come—God forbid that it shall come—but if folly and wickedness and the inordinate love of power should decree that America must save her Constitution by blood, let it come. I am ready.

Mr. HILL (rising)—Will the gentleman allow me one word?

Mr. BLAINE—Not a word.

Mr. HILL (sneeringly)—Oh!!!

Mr. BLAINE—In another speech made by that gentleman on the 12th of May he impressed on the colored men of the country the truth—that if the folly and wickedness of the Republican Party was to result in war, they, the colored people, would be the greatest sufferers. That if peace was preserved, they were safe; but, that as sure as one war had freed them, just so sure another war would enslave them. That, said Mr. Blaine, was precisely the talk we had here by the folio and ream before the other rebellion. Oh, yes! You were for war then. The gentleman, in his speech the other day, said: "The Union is an unmixed blessing." That is, provided the Democratic Party can rule it.

Mr. HILL—That's a fact.

Mr. BLAINE—But, if the Republican Party is to rule it, he is for war?

Mr. HILL—Only if they undertake to rule it by force.

Mr. BLAINE—But you will call it by force.

Mr. HILL—It is force, if it is against the will of the people.

Mr. BLAINE (contemptuously)—That is paltering in a double sense. What the gentleman means, if he means anything, is, that if the South can come back and rule this country with a Northern Democracy, he is in favor of the Union; but if the Republican Party is to have power, he is for war.

Mr. HILL—No, Sir; I am for the Union everywhere, and against provokers of strife everywhere.

Mr. BLAINE—Then you take back what you said at Atlanta?

Mr. HILL—No, Sir. I said: If you force us into war, we will fight for the Union and the Constitution. But it is you that are talking of war.

Mr. BLAINE—It was the gentleman from Georgia who was preparing the hearts of the people for war. I have been supplied with abundant literature composed of the gentleman's speeches, which I have not been able to read. They seem to be as voluminous as one of the Spanish chronicles. In one of his speeches, talking about the removal of political disabilities, he says: "I would rather have my name recorded in the books of the Georgia Penitentiary than in the books of the removal of disabilities. [Laughter on the Republican side, and a contradictory shake of the head by Mr. Hill.] Do you not know, my friends," he continues, "that when you go to Congress and ask for the removal of disabilities you admit that you have been traitors?"

Mr. HILL—From what do you read that?

Mr. BLAINE—From the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, [contemptuous gesture from Mr. Hill,] giving an account of a great meeting at which Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, and Benjamin H. Hill made speeches, and there the gentleman declared that he would rather have his name on the list of the Georgia Penitentiary than on the list of removals of disabilities. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] happened in his speech yesterday to mention the word "perjury," and a good deal of feeling was exhibited at it by gentlemen on the other side. Now I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question to which he can reply when he gets the floor.

Mr. HILL—Will you not allow me to answer it now?

Mr. BLAINE—Not now. Suppose this great war that you have to inaugurate if the Republican Party gets into power takes place and that you join it, and those who sympathize with you join it, although you have all taken the oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of your country, what relation would your conduct bear to perjury?

Mr. HILL—That would be standing up for the Constitution against you who violate it.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes! But you are going to fight the Union.

Mr. HILL—Oh no! Not going to fight the Union; but to fight the enemy. [Applause on the Democratic side.] No, Sir! We are in, and we are going to stay in. We are not going out any more.

Mr. BLAINE—The effect of this speech of the gentleman from Georgia seems to have been very tremendous down there, for one of his organs says: 'We assert without fear of contradiction that Mr. Hill, in his bitter denunciation of scalawags and carpet-baggers, deterred thousands of them from entering the ranks of the Radical Party. They dare not do so for fear of social ostracism, and to-day the white people of Georgia are almost unanimously Democratic as a result of the labors of Mr. Hill." [Mr. Cox, of New-York—"Good for Hill!"] In a certain event he is for war.

Mr. COX—Oh, Blaine, dry up!

Mr. BLAINE, not noticing Mr. Cox's remark, continued: The gentleman from Georgia cannot by withholding his speech from publication, and by revising it, and fixing it up for circulation among Northern Democrats, probably erase his speeches in Georgia.

Mr. HILL (in his seat)—My speech is already in the hands of the printer.

Mr. BLAINE—I have quoted these Georgia speeches from Democratic papers. There is no excuse that the report is a perversion of his speeches in the Republican papers. The gentleman deliberately states that in a certain contingency, that of the Republican Party having the power, he is for war.

Mr. HILL (deprecatingly)—No, Sir.

Mr. BLAINE—And I undertake here to say that in all the hot wrath of the Thirty-sixth Congress, which precipitated the rebellion in this country, there is not one speech to be found which breathes a more determined resistance to lawful authority or to a greater readiness to resist it than the speech here which I have quoted,—not one. I said in my first speech that God forbid that I should lay at the door of the Southern people, as a people, these atrocities. I repeat it. I will not lay such charges at their door. I know very well, for I have read it in this ex parte humbug report, that there was a deep movement among the Southern people about these atrocities; that there was a profound sensibility on the subject. I know that their great leading officers protested against it. I know that many subordinate officers protested against it. I know that an honorable General from North Carolina, now representing his State in the Senate, protested against it. But I have searched the records in vain to find that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Hill] protested against it. It was known to the Confederate Congress. It was known at the doors of the Confederate Senate, and in the corridors of its Capitol. The honorable and venerable gentleman now in my eye, [alluding to Henry S. Foote, who was seated on a chair in the area on the Democratic side,] brought it himself to the attention of the Confederate Congress. To show how entirely these matters were known here, I will read resolutions offered on the 7th of January, 1864. Here Mr. Blaine quoted resolutions the language of which showed that the sufferings of the Union prisoners were generally known on both sides of the line, and, he added, the author of them was Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. [Laughter at the expense of Mr. Randall.] He also referred to a resolution offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, approving of the humane efforts of the Administration to secure an exchange of prisoners, and he said that among those who voted against it was Samuel S. Cox, then of Ohio. [Laughter at the expense of Mr. Cox.]

Mr. COX (interrupting)—The honorable hyena from Maine—

Mr. BLAINE—I am not to be interrupted.

Mr. COX (as if correcting himself)—I say the honorable gentleman from Maine interrupted me five times the other day and I let him come in.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes; but the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] has notified me that I cannot have my time extended.

Mr. COX (ferociously)—Well, bellow away. You are a hyena.

Mr. BLAINE (not noticing the remark)—Mr. Speaker, I have very little time left, but I confess—and I say it to the gentleman from Georgia (with no personal unkindness)—that my very blood boiled—it boiled within me—when I heard that gentleman, [Mr. Hill,] with his record seconded and sustained by the gentleman from New-York, [Mr. Cox,] demand here over the arraignment of Abraham Lincoln's administration and over obloquy and slander on the grave of Edwin M. Stanton, that Jefferson Davis should be restored to full citizenship in this country. Ah! that is a novel spectacle. [Mr. HILL, in his seat—I did not propose it.] The gentleman from Georgia does not know how novel it is, but the gentleman from New-York ought to know it. The gentleman from Georgia does not know, and he never can know, how many hundreds and thousands of Northern bosoms that lacerates.

Mr. HILL—But I never said it, Mr. Blaine. You are mistaken.

Mr. BLAINE—You accused the Administration of Lincoln of violating the cartel—with breaking the honor of the Government in a thousand ways. Your speech, as published, shows it; and as soon as the gentleman made it, the gentleman from New-York rushed over to him in hot haste to congratulate him, sympathizing, I suppose, with the assault.

Mr. HILL—On that subject I did nothing but read public letters and documents, and those, too, of Northern origin.

Mr. BLAINE—I repeat that that proposition strikes terror, I would almost say, into Northern hearts. The gentleman from Georgia, who offered the resolution in the Confederate Congress which I have read, and who now comes to this House, after a speech breathing threatenings and slaughter, in which he told the people that, in a certain contingency, he means war, and in which he advises his people to be ready for it; that gentleman comes here arraigning the Administration which conducted the war and saved the Union, and he asks us to join with him in paying the last full measure of honor which the American Congress can pay to the arch enemy and arch fiend of the Union. Suppose Jefferson Davis is not pardoned—is not amnestied. (Ironically.) Oh! we cannot have the Centennial year without that. No man on this side of the House has ever intimated that Jefferson Davis should be refused pardon on account of a political crime. It is because of a personal crime, and if you ask that there must be a harmonious and universal rejoicing over every forgiven man, take out of prison all your criminals, take out men sentenced for piracy and murder, and proclaim the jubilee indeed.

A member on the Democratic side—Let us include the whisky convicts, too.

Mr. BLAINE—That reminds me of one thing which I might have forgotten. The gentleman from Georgia said that the logic which I had presented the other day with reference to Davis made Gen. Grant responsible for McDonald and Joyce. The gentleman may have thought that that was wit—I cannot see it.

Mr. HILL—I know you cannot.

Mr. BLAINE—It was not as witty as the gentleman from New-York. It was more grim. If Jefferson Davis, the moment that the crimes of Andersonville were brought to his attention, had arraigned the perpetrators of them at once and issued an order that no guilty man should escape, then there would be some little consistency in the gentleman's position. [Applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.] It was ill conceived and in very bad taste for the gentleman from Georgia to introduce Gen. Grant's name in this connection, very bad taste indeed; but I may mention, on the authority of Gen. Grant—whom the gentleman from Georgia impugned in connection with the exchange of prisoners—that one trouble in relation to the exchange of prisoners was that the Davis Government observed no honor in the matter. Gen. Grant states the brigade of Carter Stevenson, who was dislodged at Chattanooga, was made up of paroled prisoners taken at Vicksburg, and that Stevenson himself was one of them and he states the paroled prisoners who were taken one day and discharged were found the next day in front of his line. But in stating this Gen. Grant was careful to say that for Lee and the two Johnstons and Pemberton and the great Confederate Generals, they had been honor itself, but that with the Davis Executive Government there was no honor whatever. As to the number of prisoners who died on each side, I have been told by an Army surgeon that there was a large number of deaths among rebel prisoners, but that during the latter part of the war they came into our hands very much exhausted, ill-clad, ill-fed, diseased, and that they died of the diseases they brought. One eminent surgeon said to me that the question was not what was the condition of the prisoners when they came to us, but what it was when they were sent back. Our men were taken in full health and strength. They came back wasted and mere skeletons. The rebel prisoners were taken emaciated, and Gen. Grant says that, at the time, such superhuman efforts were made on the Confederate side for exchange, there were 90,000 prisoners in our hands who would have entered the regular Army fat, in good health, and ready for fighting. That sheds a good deal of light on what the gentleman from Georgia said. Mr. BLAINE then read a letter from Robert Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Col. Myers, directing him, if the exigencies required the use of trains for the transportation of corn, to pay no attention to the Yankee prisoners, as it was better to let them starve than for their soldiers to suffer.

Mr. BLAINE then referred to the military order issued by Gen. Winder to open a fire of grape upon the prisoners at Andersonville, if the Union troops came within seven miles, (which order Mr. Hill intimated was a forgery;) to the use of bloodhounds for hunting down escaped prisoners, (Mr. Hill admitted that there were dogs kept for that purpose, but denied that they were bloodhounds,) and ended by saying: In view of all these facts I have only to say, that if the American Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall pronounce Jefferson Davis worthy to be restored to the full rights of American citizenship, I can only vote against it and hang my head in silence.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, proposed to amend the bill by striking out all after the first section and substituting a provision that any person now lying under political disabilities shall be fully and forever relieved therefrom upon appearing before a United States Court, or any court of record, and taking the following oath:

I, A—— B——, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof, and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever.

Mr. HALE, of Maine—I object to that amendment unless the amendment of my colleague [Mr. Blaine] be entertained.

The Speaker, (Mr. STARKWEATHER in the chair.)—The Chair does not now consider that that amendment is in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Of course not.

Mr. RANDALL—If the Chair will permit, I will state how I can allow that amendment to be brought in. The gentleman from Maine, [Mr. Blaine] perhaps unwittingly in asking yesterday that he should be allowed to speak to-day, and in taking that right, has lost the opportunity to move a reconsideration of the engrossment of this bill, so that any amendment can come in. The gentleman from Maine, perhaps forgot that after the second day a motion to reconsider the engrossment of a bill is not in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Then how are you to get your amendment in at all?

Mr. RANDALL—I will suggest, if you will allow me; just be easy. I propose to ask the unanimous consent of this House that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] may have the opportunity of offering that amendment, and I do not expect that you will object.

Mr. BLAINE—I do object.

Mr. RANDALL—Then I will find some other way; and you are only exposing the insincerity of your position here.

The CHAIR ruled that the amendment proposed by Mr. Banks was not in order.

Mr. RANDALL—I will manage it, I think, so as to get it in order, unless the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Blaine] prevents. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BANKS said he did not propose to engage in the discussion of the subjects which so far in this debate had engaged the attention of the House. He was not opposed to a general Amnesty bill; nay, if pressed to vote, he would probably vote for such a bill without any declaration or condition connected with it. But he preferred his own amendment, and, taking the case of Jefferson Davis as an illustration, he pointed out if the bill as introduced were to become law, Mr. Davis and others like him would be restored to full political rights as citizens of the United States without ever having abjured their oath of fealty to the Confederate Government. It might be said that these gentlemen would have to abjure that oath and swear allegiance to the United States before they could be elected to any office. But that was not sufficient. The privilege of electing men to office was one of the highest privileges of American citizenship, and this they could exercise without taking the oath. The difference between his amendment and Mr. Blaine's was that his did not make Jefferson Davis an exception.

Mr. BANKS then spoke at some length in favor of amnesty. Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, also spoke in favor of impartial amnesty, after which Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate.

The debate having closed, Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent to have Mr. Banks' amendment voted on, but Mr. Blaine objected. He then moved to commit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it back forthwith with Mr. Banks' amendment.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, who had been in the Speaker's chair, came down on the floor and said that, as one member of the Judiciary Committee, he desired to consider the bill in committee.

Mr. RANDALL—I never classed you as an opponent to amnesty.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I am not an opponent of amnesty, but I am an opponent of every attempt to pass measures without an opportunity for offering amendments.

The bill, with Mr. Banks' amendment—Mr. Blaine's not having been admitted—was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the motion to reconsider the reference was made by Mr. Blaine and laid on the table, so that the bill cannot be reported back except under the regular call of committees.

The House then, at 3:15, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE GRAIN ELEVATING CHARGES.

A conference of grain receivers and elevating jobbers was held yesterday afternoon in the board room of the Produce Exchange, in reference to the proposed increase on the part of the jobbers of the rates for weighing and elevating grain from one cent to one and one-half cents per bushel. Mr. W. H. Phillips presided, and Mr. Beyer presented the case on the part of the jobbers, claiming that the present rates of half a cent for weighing, and half a cent for elevating, were not remunerative. Mr. W. R. Carr spoke for the maltsters and brewers who own stationary elevators, and said that if the jobbers increased the rates, the former would also advance theirs. The receivers claimed that the faith of the Produce Exchange was pledged to the present rates, and that it was not fair to tax the grain trade for the interest of a few individuals. A long discussion, not directly bearing on the question before the meeting followed, without any practical result, and Mr. Beyer having announced that no change would be made in the resolution of the jobbers to charge the increased rates on and after the 1st of February next, the meeting adjourned.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 460; California, 84; Segregated Belcher, 102; Ophir, 59¾; Chollar, 105; Savage, 22¾; Imperial, 11; Mexican, 21½; Gould and Curry, 21¾; Best and Belcher, 67½; Hale and Norcross, 62½; Crown Point, 26; Yellow Jacket, 107; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 26½; Belcher, 35¾; Confidence, 23¾; Sierra Nevada, 26¼; Exchequer, 16¼; Overman, 78½; Justice, 27¼; Caledonia, 40½.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED SUIT.

SELECTING THE JURY—THREE ADDITIONAL JURORS OBTAINED.

The wearisome task of selecting a jury in the second civil suit against Tweed was continued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Part II., yesterday. The entire proceedings resulted in the selection of three additional jurors, making six in all thus far. Judge Westbrook will give his decision this morning in the cases of the two jurors ordered to stand aside yesterday. The proceedings were begun with a sharp argument by the opposing counsel as to the settlement form of the written exceptions made by David Dudley Field to Judge Westbrook's decision overruling the challenge to the array. George Cabot Ward was then examined. He said he had formed an opinion as to the frauds of Tweed. This opinion was formed on the assumption that the newspaper reports were true, and from the fact that a jury had found Tweed guilty of such frauds, which he also read in the newspapers. He believed he could go on the jury without prejudice or bias. After the withdrawal of the challenge for principal cause, and at the interposition of the challenge to the favor, the witness gave similar testimony. He was adjudged qualified by the court, and took his seat in the jury-box. Mr. Field took an exception to the ruling.

Peleg Hall was next examined, but was found to have a very decided opinion. He was excused.

Anson G. P. Stokes was then called and challenged by Mr. Field as being a non-resident. Mr. Stokes stated that though living in Staten Island he considered this City his home. In his case, as also the case of George H. Bend, who was next called, the decision of the court as to their eligibility was reserved.

Gordon Norrie, then called, acknowledged that he had a generally unfavorable opinion of Tweed, but could divest his mind of such impressions and render a verdict according to the evidence. Judge Westbrook overruled the challenge for principal cause which had been interposed, and refused to allow triers to be appointed to try the challenge to the favor.

Mr. Field then asked the witness whether he had not a bias against Tweed as a bad man. Mr. Carter, of counsel for the people, objected to this as a trap to ensnare the witness. Mr. Field angrily retorted that the counsel should learn courtesy and behave differently, or he would not treat him with courtesy. The question was no trap. Judge Westbrook allowed the question, which was answered by Mr. Norrie in the affirmative. The witness in reply to a question proposed by Mr. Carter said that he felt indifferent between the parties, and only wished to see justice done.

Mr. Field said that if the witness were competent, then he [Mr. Field] was out of his mind. In spite of this asseveration, however, Judge Westbrook held Mr. Norrie qualified. Mr. Peckham then suggested that a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* be issued in the case of Mr. Field, to which the latter retorted that he had no objection to his "Brother Peckham" as one of the Commissioners.

Ezra M. Kingsley, then called as one of the jurors, begged to be excused on the ground that his duties as a member of the Board of Indian Affairs prevented his attendance. He was allowed to stand aside. Emil Oelbermann was then accepted as a juror, and John H. Caswell was called, but his case was not taken up.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

ARGUMENT IN THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AGAINST ITS OFFICERS—DECISION RESERVED AS TO THE COMMITTAL OF THE LATTER.

The closing argument in the case of Mrs. Frank Levien against President Decker and the other officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank was held yesterday, before Justice Duffy, at the Yorkville Police Court. Mr. Levien and the defendants were present. Complainant was represented by Ashbel P. Fitch as counsel, and the accused by Henry L. Clinton. Mrs. Levien, it will be remembered, charged the officers of the bank with perjury in that they submitted to the Superintendent of the Bank Department of this State certain annual reports, verified under oath, which purported to, but did not in reality represent the true and actual condition of the finances of the savings bank. Mr. Fitch had already made his argument and submitted to the court his briefs, asking for the committal of the defendants to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton said the brief handed to him since the last hearing in the case by the counsel for plaintiff, especially with reference to Mr. Decker, was virtually an abandonment of the case, or rather an abandonment of the only grounds of complaint upon which the case could have been maintained. From it it appeared that this was a case coming clearly under the act of 1857 applicable to savings banks, which was repealed in May, 1875, and there having been no saving clause in the act of 1875 applying its penalties or remedies to or keeping alive the offenses committed under the act of 1857, they were, therefore, to be regarded as condoned. Mr. Clinton next took up and argued the question as to what constitutes perjury. He held that the definition cited by plaintiff's counsel, and found in 2 R. S. (Edmonds, 701,) did not apply in any sense to this case, and that there was nothing except the act of 1857 which could be applied here.

Mr. Fitch at once replied that the ground he assumed was that the defendant, on the facts here presented, might be held here if the statute of 1857 had never existed.

Mr. Clinton said the counsel claimed that defendant might be held on all the points, and under all the statutes applying to perjury. There was no such thing as a roving complaint, going through all the statutes and claiming the effect of the statutes at large without pointing out those which apply to and govern the case. This was an offense under the law of 1857, or it was no case at all. Counsel then took up, seriatim, the various definitions in the Revised Statutes, Edmonds, and argued to show their inapplicability, claiming that they, if they could ever have applied, ceased to have effect when the act of 1857 was repealed. Before the law of 1857 was passed there was no law requiring bank officers to report under oath, and no law requiring any Superintendent of Banks, if such officer then existed, to require any oath. Futhermore, there was not necessarily any law punishing parties making affidavits in extra-judicial proceedings. In another view of the case, Mr. Decker was not actuated by any improper motive in this matter. So far from his gaining anything in this function exercised by him, he had everything to lose, and it would further be shown that he had paid money out of his own pocket to relieve those who were distressed by the misfortunes of the bank. Counsel for plaintiff had had two weeks in which to search for the laws under which defendant might have been held, as he claimed, if the law of 1857 had never existed, yet he could not cite a single provision of the statutes to sustain his claim, and the fact was, there was no such law. Counsel also read a decision of Judge Denio, of the Court of Appeals, holding that for an offense punishable under the common law, which had been done away with by a statute of 1814, providing penalties for the same offense, and repealed by an act of 1830, without any saving clause, there could be no conviction. Mr. Fitch made a few closing points, after which the papers were handed to the court. Justice Duffy will render his decision in the matter on Wednesday next.

THE SCHELL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the Richard Schell bankruptcy case, now pending before Register Henry Wilder Allen, the following additional facts were ascertained yesterday: A debt of $14,778 87 is due on a judgment obtained against Mr. Schell as surety on the official bond of Abraham T. Hillyer, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. The secured debts amount to $304,169 44, and the securities on which they are based foot up $378,037, but it is impossible to approximate the real value of the securities at present. The aggregate of the unsecured debts is $1,048,701 32. Of these debts one of $42,687 50, due to Frank Work, is put down as owing on a "put" in New-York Central and Hudson River; one of $107,477 88 as due to the estate of Charles A. Lamont, on "puts" in New-York Central and Hudson River, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad stock operations; a debt of $25,000 as due to ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, on a call loan made to Mr. Schell on June 30, 1873. A debt to Augustus Schell of $137,259 53 accruing from Nov. 22, 1869, to Dec. 10, 1873, is entered as "balance of an account stated, for cash advanced to and for petitioner's account; and for stock bought and sold on account of said Augustus Schell." The assets are entered as consisting of $300,000 in real estate, and $5,348 in personal property, the latter including a seat in the Stock Exchange put at $5,000, and $100 worth of clothing, a $100 gold watch, and a small amount of office furniture.

LIABILITY OF COLLECTING AGENTS.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit of Elmore S. Kent, Assignee of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, against the Dawson Bank of Washington, N. C. The action was brought to recover the amount of a draft sent to the defendant for collection, drawn by a man named Wiswall, of Wilmington, N. C., and owned by the Corn Exchange Bank. The draft was sent to the defendant with directions to collect and remit the amount, and the defendant replied by mail that the draft had been credited to that bank and entered for collection. The drawee resided about one hundred and seventy miles from Wilmington, and the draft was transmitted to Messrs. Burbank & Gallagher, bankers, at Washington, N. C., the defendant's collecting agents at that place. They collected the draft, but, before remitting, failed and it passed into the hands of their assignee in bankruptcy. They were, however, in good credit at the time it was forwarded to them. The case was tried, some time ago, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, who reserved a decision until yesterday. It is one of considerable length, and cludes as follows: "I know of no exception to the rule that where one as principal contracts to fulfill a duty toward another he is liable for any default, whether on his own part or that of those to whom he delegates the duty. The cases where a bailee is not liable for the miscarriage of his agents or servants are not an exception to the general rule, for there the implied contract is only to exercise ordinary care, and if, in selecting the agents, this duty has been fulfilled, the implied contract is satisfied." Judgment is rendered for the plaintiff. A. R. Knevals appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Scudder & Carter for the defendant.

A CONFLICT OF LAWS.

A SUIT IN THE GENERAL TERM—SHALL SPANISH OR NEW-YORK STATE LAWS GOVERN?

The suit of Peter V. King, Nathaniel W. Shater, and Joseph Lentilhon, plaintiffs and appellants, against Domingo Sarria, impleaded with Pedro A. Grau and Manuel F. Lopez, defendants and respondents, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The appeal in the case was taken from the report of Benjamin D. Silliman, the Referee, dismissing the complaint. The action was brought against the defendants as partners composing the firm of Grau, Lopez & Co., of Cienfuegos, Cuba. The defendant Sarria alone answered, setting up that he was a limited partner or *comanditario* under the laws of Cuba, and therefore not liable in the suit. The Referee found that the firm were indebted to the plaintiffs on Dec. 31 1869, in the sum of $99,487 20, which fact was not disputed at the trial. The main question in the case is, whether the defendant Sarria is liable with his associates, Grau and Lopez, for this amount. The plaintiffs gave common-law evidence of a partnership between the defendants and also of a division of profits between them in the proportions of twenty-eight per cent. to Sarria and thirty-six per cent., each, to Grau and Lopez. Sarria claims his exemption under the articles of partnership, which ceased in September, 1868, the firm, however, continuing in business until March, 1869. In February, 1869, Lopez, having become involved in the political troubles of that island, came to the United States, and in his absence a circular of dissolution was issued in Cuba by Grau, in which for the first time mention is made to dealers of Sarria's connection with the firm as a special partner. Of the balance found due to the plaintiff $25,000 is found to have been the result of transactions prior to Sept. 30, 1868. The residue of the indebtedness grew out of drafts made by Grau, Lopez & Co. on the plaintiffs after that time to the amount of $100,000, under authority given by the plaintiffs, Sept. 30 1868. Grau, Lopez & Co. agreeing to ship to plaintiffs from Cuba sugar to cover their acceptances. This they failed to do, and the ultimate balance found due the plaintiffs after applying all consignments in their hands was the amount reported by the Referee. Sarria, it appeared, left Cuba in 1867, and proceeded to Spain, where he now is. The Referee found that Sarria's liability was to be determined by the law of Spain and not by the law of this State; that by the law of Spain the admitted omission to register the partnership agreement of the firm did not subject Sarria to the liabilities of the general partner, and that he was not liable to the plaintiffs as a general partner by reason of any acts or representations on his part. On the present appeal the appellants urged that the plaintiffs are residents of this City, and that the contract of Grau, Lopez & Co. was to be performed in New-York, and the liabilities of the members of the firm are to be treated as if the partnership were governed by the laws of New-York. Again, though in dealings with a foreign corporation, persons are chargeable with knowledge of the foreign law affecting the liabilities of the individuals as member of the corporation, this is not so with regard to foreign partnerships. The defendant, Sarria however, did not even comply with the law of the domicile of his firm and the Referee erroneously construed the Spanish law in holding that the failure to register the partnership agreement did not deprive Sarria of his exemption. Assuming, however, that Sarria was not liable according to the laws of Cuba, the plaintiffs are citizens of New-York, and have the right to recover money due and payable to them in New-York.

The respondents urged that plaintiffs knew of Sarria's position as special partner, and that his position must, at all events, be determined by Spanish law, under which the want of registration of the partnership agreement did not make Sarria liable. Decision was reserved by the court in the matter. S. P. Nash appeared for the appellants, and Augustus F. Smith and F. R. Coudert for the respondents.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY—THE CALIFORNIA IMMIGRATION LAW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—On motion of Mr. F. Kernan, Nelson Smith and William Allen Jenner, of New-York City, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court. On motion of Mr. R. W. Munford, Casey Young, of Memphis, Tenn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 600.—*Daniel Hand, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas C. Dunn, Comptroller General of South Carolina.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted by Mr. F. J. D. Fuller and Mr. D. T. Corbin in support of the same, and by Mr. P. P. Phillips in opposition thereto.

No. 699.—*James and Squire Williams, appellants, vs. The United States.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by E. L. Goold, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. Solicitor General Phillips for the appellees, under the twentieth rule.

No. 552.—*The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, appellants, vs. M. E. Outts, Attorney General, et al.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. O. H. Browning, of counsel for appellant. Adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Supreme Court to-day heard the case of Chy Lung, on error from the Supreme Court of California, involving the question of the constitutionality of the law of California requiring the master, owner, or consignee of any vessel bringing immigrants into the State who are lunatics, idiots, deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, and infirm, not accompanied by responsible relatives willing to support them, or who are convicted criminals or debauchees or lewd women, to give a bond of $500 that they shall not in any manner become a charge upon the State within two years of their arrival. Chy Lung was one of twenty-two Chinese women brought to San Francisco by the steamer Japan, of the Pacific Mail Line, and is retained in custody in the absence of the required bond, and, as understood, for the purpose of this case to test the law, the other women being discharged upon a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Field, of the Federal Circuit Court, who held the law to be void. Attorney General Pierrepont submits that as the plaintiff is the subject of a foreign Government having treaty relations with the United States, the Federal courts have jurisdiction, and argues at great length that the State law is unconstitutional, as being in conflict with the treaty relations with several powers, and therefore an attempt to regulate commerce between the United States and foreign nations. Under the law he contends that a passenger from Great Britain, France, Germany, or China, being a subject of either of those countries, though ever so rich or exalted in character or rank, and though accompanied by a retinue of servants, may be excluded, unless the bond is given, if he happens to be infirm or crippled, unless accompanied by relatives, &c.; or if he happens to have been convicted of the political offence of trying to aid his countrymen in establishing a constitutional government; or if the passenger is a woman, and she is lewd, although she has never known sexual intercourse, if she is debauched, either by drunkenness or gluttony or political intrigues, or in any other way, she must be excluded. An English nobleman, of great riches and renown, but crippled in the Crimean war, must remain away, unless prepared to have such a bond made, and if the Commissioners of Emigration are satisfied that a female passenger is lewd, no matter what her relations, even though the wife of an English diplomat, or that another woman is debauched, being the wife of a French actor, he must take the same course with them which was taken with Chy Lung and her associates, and the same action would deprive the person, convicted of the political offense instanced, of the right of asylum. The Attorney General quotes largely from Webster to show that to be lewd is not necessarily to be unchaste as regards the intercourse of the sexes. Hence, he says, under this statute, a German, French, English, or Irish girl, coming by vessel to California, can be excluded from landing, though chaste as the Virgin or devout as Ursula, and there is no evidence in the records, it is stated, that plaintiff was ever lewd or debauched, unless it is lewd and debauched to be unlearned or of the humbler class. The right to exclude Chinese women cannot be maintained under the Police power of the State. The ballet and other theatrical exhibitions are prohibited in several of the States, but if a French ballet-dancer or actress should desire to visit any of those States, she could not be prevented from landing at the ports by any State statute, on the ground that the law was not within the Police power of the State. Such law would be inconsistent with our treaty with France, contrary to well-established principles of commercial intercourse, and void. The same rule applies in this case. The doctrine of the right of a State to exclude from its limits any person whom it might deem injurious to the interests of the people, declared by Chief Justice Taney in his dissenting opinion in the passenger cases, would not be tolerated by a Federal court. The police power of a State is limited and cannot be invoked to contravene the lawful authority of the Federal Government or to disturb those well-established principles which govern the intercourse of nations. Should California become a Mormon State and her Legislature should attempt to exclude Gentiles, laws to that end would be void. Where the execution of a law is to affect treaty relations, a single State of the Union is not the sole judge of what laws may be passed for its own security. The right of self-defense is conceded to every State, but as Mr. Justice Green says in the passenger cases, the powers used for self-defense and protection against harm cannot be perverted into weapons of offense and aggression upon the rights of others. Again, the charge imposed by California statutes upon the Chinese women, amounts to an exclusion of immigrant or visitor, while a Mexican woman of the same class, arriving by rail or otherwise than by vessel, is exempt. There is a distinction is made in violation of the laws of Congress and of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, providing, among other things, that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Mr. Goold, for the State, controverts these points and maintains the theory of the State court that the law is within the proper definition of the Police powers of the State, and therefore valid. With this case is heard the case of John and Thomas Henderson versus Mayor Wickham and the Commissioners of Emigration of New-York, involving the same question, under a similar statute of New-York. The case comes from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, where the law was also held valid on demurrer, and the complaint was dismissed. It is here maintained that it is to be treated precisely as if it had imposed tax on alien passengers, and for this reason, and those set forth in the previous case by the Attorney General, it cannot be sustained. William C. Whitney, Corporation Counsel, and Senator Kernan for the City of New-York; John E. Develin for the Commissioners of Emigration; James E. Mott, Nicoll & Thurston for the appellants.

COURT NOTES.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court by the Government against Christian Schonberg to recover $5,000 on his bond as a tobacco-dealer for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company are the plaintiffs in a foreclosure suit just begun against Jeremiah V. Spaden and others. The mortgage is for $200,000, and covers the premises at Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11 Broadway, and Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11 Greenwich street.

The suit brought by James G. Plunkitt against D. Appleton & Co., to recover $10,000 for injuries recieved in the factory of the defendants, in Williamsburg, was decided in Superior Court, Part I., before Judge Speir and a jury, yesterday. The plaintiff had his foot crushed between the elevator of the building and a floor beam. The defense was that there was contributory negligence on his part, and the jury found for the defendant.

A lis pendens was filed with the County Clerk yesterday in each of seven foreclosure suits brought by Peter Goelet, Robert Goelet, Jean B. Goelet, and Hannah G. Gerry against John T. Daly, the Third Avenue Savings Bank, Samuel H. Hurd—the Receiver of the bank—and others. Each of the mortgages to be foreclosed is for $8,500, making $59,500 in all. The property affected is on Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets and Madison avenue.

The suit of Benjamin Jones against the Metropolitan Gas-light Company was brought to trial before Judge Speir, in Superior Court, Part II., yesterday. The plaintiff, it appeared, brought the action to recover $2,000 as damages for injuries received by him in falling down some steps on the defendant's premises in January, 1874. He proved no negligence, however, on the company's part, and the court directed the jury to find for the defendant, which they did. Oscar Frisbee appeared for the plaintiff, and Beardslee & Cole for the defendant.

In the suit for a permanent injunction begun by the proprietors of the *American Grocer*, a trade paper, against a similar sheet, called *The Grocer*, Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday dissolved the temporary injunction obtained against the defendants on the grounds that there appeared to be no reason for supposing that the defendants aimed at cheating or defrauding the public in any way, and that if the plaintiffs thought themselves injured they might sue for damages. The continuance of the temporary injunction would also entail irreparable injury on the defendant, and this was to be avoided.

The suit of El Dora Louie against Daniel Stratton was decided before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, Part II., yesterday. The plaintiff charged the defendant with pretending to be a law partner of L. Bradford Prince, and with inducing her, as her lawyer, to part with her property to him. She had some property in Elizabeth, N. J., and owned some furniture. The whole was valued at about $5,000. In return for the property he gave her some property in Vineland which he claimed was unincumbered, whereas it was really incumbered with heavy mortgages made by him. The jury found for the plaintiff for $5,680 50.

A SECOND TRIAL FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

George Burt, steward of the ship Darius Eddy, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, charged with embezzling from the ship's stores while the vessel was at anchor in the port of Aux Cayes, Hayti. It appeared on the examination that Mr. Burt was exceedingly fond of Haytian rum, and the stores were passed over the ship's side in large quantities in exchange for the liquor. His operations excited the attention of the officers of other ships near by, and finally the Captain was told that if he did not look out he would go to sea without stores. Burt was caught in the act and taken before the United States Consul at Aux Cayes, by whom he was imprisoned for ten days. Afterward he was taken back on board the ship, and the present trouble arose from a disagreement as to the amount of wages due. A special statute provides for punishment in these cases, and though Burt has already been punished for the alleged embezzlement, the Captain saw fit to renew the charge as soon as within the jurisdiction of the United States Court, on account of the disagreement. Commissioner Osborn held the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury, but discharged him on his own recognizance.

A SUIT FOR DUTY ON CHICCORY.

The case of Emil Herold against Collector Chester A. Arthur, to recover $619 alleged as excessive duties paid on certain preparations of chicory, was on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, yesterday. The suit is a test one, and as such is of importance to dealers in this article. The act of 1864 provided for the payment of four cents per pound as duty on chiccory root, and of five cents per pound on ground, burned or prepared chiccory, while the act of 1872 reduced the duty on the root, ground or unground, to one cent per pound. In this suit the Government claims that the ground chiccory, packed in papers, is subject to the five cents duty as prepared chiccory, and does not come under the provisions of the act of 1872. The plaintiff claims that the article does come under that act, and is only dutiable at the rate of one cent per pound. Messrs. S. G. Clarke and Edward Hartley appear for the plaintiff, and Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain for the Government.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Lawrence vs. Brown.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs; otherwise denied, with costs.

Brown vs. Combination Wool Company.—Motion denied, without costs, and with leave to renew on further affidavits.

Matter of Jones.—Referred to Frank Rudd, Esq., to take proof of the facts stated in the petition, and as to the compensation to which the special guardian is by law entitled.

Brown vs. Kip.—Order granted.

Clark vs. Van Loon.—The proof of service should be properly copied and resworn.

Houghton vs. Launette.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Champlain vs. Fox.—Allowance of $50 for all costs, allowances, and disbursements.

Corbett vs. Trowbridge.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Goulding vs. Felt.—Motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Fisher vs. McClure.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Boorman vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.—Notice of motion has not been handed up.

Matter of King's Bridge Road.—The proofs are defective, &c. Memorandum.

Phinney vs. Comstock.—Memorandum.

Matter of opening Madison avenue.—Memorandum.

Matter of Brokaw and Matter of Sharp.—Report of Referee confirmed and guardian appointed.

Blessing vs. Reilly et al.—Application denied.

Brinkerhoff vs. Green.—Defendant may interpose amended answer in five days, on payment of $10 costs. The plaintiff's motion to place cause on short-cause calendar granted, and set down for the 21st inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for trial at Circuit. If the costs ($10) are not paid within five days from this date, motion to amend answer denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Brady.

Lyles vs. Justice.—Order granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

American Grocer Publishing Association vs. Grocer Publishing Company.—Motion to continue injunction pendente lite denied. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Westbrook.

Gray vs. Green.—Allowance of $500 made to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Fing vs. Marsh et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

Smith vs. McDonald.—Motion to set aside subpœna denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

De Leyer vs. Wade.—Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1465—French vs. Pratt.
1583—French vs. Powell et al.
1334—Faik vs. Christalar.
1816—Nickerson vs. Ruger et al.
1821—Star Fire Ins. Co. vs. Palmer et al.

Nos.
1897—Bull's Head Bank vs. Spicer.
1894—Harris vs. Boyce, Jr., et al.
1774—Carey vs. Fox.
1630—Foster vs. Stebbins.
1906—Harlem Bank vs. Tate et al.
1831—Hirschel vs. Speyers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
614—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1890—Klein vs. Conner, &c.
1834—Stokes et al. vs. Recknagel et al.
642—McArdle vs. Koehler.
930—Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Co.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.
522—Cohen vs. Kelly, &c.
[illegible]

Nos.
966—Heilbreth vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
970—L. & W. B. Coal Co. vs. Morris et al.
534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. S. Co.
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.
416—F. E. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.
1286—Beard vs. Sinnott.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
21—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.
18—Shether et al. vs. Jacobs.
24—Adams et al. vs. Gray et al.

Nos.
25—Daly vs. Wallach.
28—Myers Engine Co. vs. Thompson.
2—Palmer vs. H. S. H. Med. Co.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—In the Supreme Court, General Term, the calendar for Friday, Jan. 14, is as follows: Nos. 49, 64, 65, 67, 70, 76, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, and 95.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
88—Averill vs. Rogers.
91—Siney vs. Buddensick.
108—Crandall vs. Crandal.
114—Smith vs. Pond.
127—Gulick, &c., vs. Waters, &c.
164—Matter of Atlantic Gunpowder Co.

Nos.
167—Gulick vs. Waters, &c.
202—Wood vs. Pratt, &c.
234—Pentlaye vs. Riesthal.
308——— vs. ———.
311——— vs. ———.
321——— vs. ———.
327——— vs. ———.
332——— vs. ———.
333——— vs. ———.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady, J.

Nos.
11—Roebling et al. vs. Conklin.
12—Matter, &c., of Foster, Jr., et al.
14—Morange vs. Waldron.
16—Freeman vs. Panama R. R. Co. et al.
30—Crandell et al., &c., vs. McKaye.
43—Steib vs. Green.
44—Matter of Dept. of Public Works.
61—Matter of Feeney.
63—Matter of Cornish.
66—Matter of Clarkson.
71—Klein vs. Cohen.
36—Matter of Jackson, &c.
2—Southwick vs. First Nat. Bank of Memphis, Tenn.
3—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
4—Odell vs. Odell.
5—R. M. Nat. Bank of Cen. City vs. Bliss.
9—Martinez vs. Fernandez.
13—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth Nat. Bank.
17—Smith vs. Reynolds, &c.
20—Matter of Manner, &c., et al.
22—Liddell vs. Paton et al.

Nos.
23—The People ex rel. Wood vs. Jackson et al.
25—Bright vs. Mil. & St. P. R. R. Co.
29—The People ex rel. Kurzman vs. Green, &c.
31—The People ex rel. Jones vs. Porter, &c.
35—Weld vs. Cormer, &c.
45—The Mayor, &c., vs. Nat. B'way Bank.
48—Whitney et al. vs. Townsend.
52—Moore vs. Tallcott.
53½—— vs. ——.
54—Platt et al., &c., vs. Platt.
55—Same vs. Same.
56—Same vs. Same.
59—The People ex rel. Carleton vs. Asten et al.
62—Matter of Lory.
64—Matter of Macomb et al., &c.
65—Matter of Bailey.
68—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
74—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
11—Platt vs. Carhart et al.
Law and Fact.
202—Harlon vs. B. St. R. R. Co.
203—Bauer vs. Clausen.
208—Bank of N. America vs. F. N. S. & C. R. R. Co.
233—May vs. Lalor et al.
234—Moran vs. McLarty et al.
238—Feldmann vs. Welp et al.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, &c.
251—The Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun Print. Ass'n.
253—Becker vs. Lawrence et al.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halsted et al.
262—Richards, &c., vs. Bottershall et al.
263—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley et al.
269—Cambers vs. Katz.
270—Cruft, &c., vs. Jemrim.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworskie.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.
274—Thomson vs. Thomson et al.
275—O'Conner et al., &c., vs. Hebrew B. O. A. Society.

Nos.
276—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank et al.
277—Worthington vs. MacLean et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
280—Langdon vs. Gray et al.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Word.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lamman et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
289—Bale tier vs. Life Ass'n of America.
293—Hernandez vs. Lalor et al.
294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
295—Barker vs. Hoff.
296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
298—Franseolli vs. Jones et al.
301—— vs. ——.
307—Frost vs. Van Leon et al.
308—Cameron vs. Agnew.
310—Rugen et al. vs. Collins et al.
41—Ellis vs. Keyes.
162—Brainerd vs. Manufs' & B's' Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1688—Corlies et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1190—Union T. Co. of N. M., Conn., vs. Phipps et al.
1387—Bennett vs. Kearney.
2198—Rand, Jr., vs. Ladd et al.
1314—Drumgold vs. Canary.
2044—Thurber vs. O'Neill.
1656—Reese vs. Jacques et al.
3505—Siegman, &c., vs. Kavanagh et al.
3755—Nelson, Jr., vs. Applegate et al.

Nos.
1103—Claflin et al. vs. Schwartz.
1756—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
2032—Lehman et al. vs. Frederick.
2000—Foerster et al. vs. Clark.
1825—Morgan et al. vs. Lambert et al.
3821—Nichols vs. Fenner.
1706—Brown vs. Lyddy.
1839—Colville et al. vs. Williams.
1977—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Bloomingdale.
3407—Benhard vs. Hazard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on. No. 3994—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1337—Bennett vs. Kearney.
1704—Morrison et al. vs. Perry et al.
2339—Wicke et al. vs. Bendy et al.
973—Gunzenhauser, &c., vs. H. Lyons et al.
950—Manu'rs' and Bro'rs' Bank vs. Asten, &c.
1349—McKee vs. Mott.
2326—Richards et al. vs. Freedman.
2002—Webster et al. vs. Wood et al.
1171½—N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Neidiz et al.

Nos.
1590—Bingham vs. O'Donnell.
1854—Darne et al. vs. Smith.
1569—Tredwell et al. vs. Jandon.
1565—Same vs. Same.
1171½—N. Y. S. Loan & S. Co. vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.
1315—Glines vs. Gill.
2253—Moller et al. vs. Palmer.
2043—Glines vs. Voorhees.
2255—Beebe et al. vs. Seaver, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
49—(Case on)—Johnson vs. Morgan.
44—Blunt vs. The Mayor, &c.
46—McCann vs. Smith et al.
61—Baker vs. Sageman.

Nos.
66—Lanoy vs. L. S. and M. So. R. R. Co.
74—Zelinka vs. Schreiber et al.
87—Doscher et al. versus Jacobi.
76—Elberfield vs. Diger.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
696—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1002—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1150—Clark vs. Parker.
601—Moody vs. Schieffelin.
331½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
573—Burke vs. Gardner.
890—Mott et al. vs. White et al.

Nos.
891—Collins vs. White et al.
892—Waterbury vs. White et al.
1104½—Weller vs. Israel.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.
1024—Weed vs. Burt.
2200—P. and S. Manuf. Co. vs. Wheeler.
1199—Mott vs. Consumers' Ice Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1309—Harrison vs. Conger.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1382—Bank of N. America vs. Penn et al.
1388—Ripley vs. Dixon.
1390—U. and O. R. R. Co. vs. Guest.
1391—Smith vs. Genet et al.
1392—Adler vs. Griggs.
1393—Haviland vs. Griggs.
1394—Paine vs. Griggs.
1395—Same vs. Same.
1396—Wicks vs. Griggs.
1397—Beckstein et al. vs. Pollock et al.
1398—Wallace vs. Quimby et al.
1399—Hughes vs. Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1400—Nolan, &c., vs. McCarthy.
1401—Denning vs. Davidson.
1402—Steele vs. Seymour et al.
1403—G. B. & L. P. R. R. Co. vs. Garsia et al.
1404—Wilde, Jr., vs. Peet.
1405—Reynolds vs. Erie Railway Co.
1406—Sneffen vs. Werner.
1407—Booth et al. vs. Ferguson.
1408—Schoeneman vs. Cunningham.
1409—Casey vs. Maher.
1410—N. Y. Cen. and H. R. R. Co.
1411—Wright vs. Stafford.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No. 2—Kamena vs. Warner et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
5970—Herrman vs. Maher.
3773—Keogh vs. Shurreager.
3774—Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.
3906—Hart vs. Hunt et al.
3777—Wright vs. O'Donnell.
3778—Same vs. Same.
3 30—Kurtz vs. Schulze.
5923—Spring et al. vs. Murray, &c.

Nos.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, &c.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.
3694—Mull vs. Murphy.
1214—Bramson vs. Farley.
6414—Silverman vs. Hochstadter.
6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3622—Phillips vs. Coleman.
3740—Cohen vs. Bloom.
2458—Collins et al. vs. Anthony et al.
3378—Beeber et al. vs. Wear et al.
3665—Farger et al. vs. Neher.
3722—Block vs. Nugent et al.

Nos.
3742—Lubkin vs. Zelenka.
5480—Talcott vs. Schmidt.
5844—Beekman et al. vs. Lichenstein.
6339—Isaac vs. Samuels.
6360—Seaman vs. Durnatant et al.
6383—Dudult vs. Arion P. F. Co.
3779—Jones vs. Berry.
2346—Nolan vs. Sullivan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5120—Pabst et al. vs. Benedict et al.
4476—Flynn vs. Hart.
5940—National Park Bank vs. Bunn et al.
5426—Schacht vs. Elias et al.
6202—Pelletreau et al. vs. Ind. Express Co.
5882—Jose vs. Gotze.
5180—Ochs vs. Kurtz.
6288—Lee vs. Franklin.

Nos.
6366—Hall et al. vs. McKenzie.
3080—Arango vs. Pitt.
160—O'Rourke vs. Brennan.
2532—Convey vs. Hall.
5371—Wyman vs. Newhaus.
4663—Deraismes et al. vs. Gibbons.
5865—Deraismes et al. vs. Gibbons et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Joseph E. Porter and George Krupert, robbery.
John Whelan and Samuel G. Cox, robbery.
Thomas Drennan, robbery.
Timothy O'Conner, robbery.
Frederick Grau, John Rillat, and John Reiner, rape.
Frederick Meyer, burglary.
Michael Donnelly, burglary.
John A. Machado, perjury.
Kate Donnelly, grand larceny.
George Faith and John Connors, grand larceny.
Daniel Dorgan, grand larceny.

William Walsh, grand larceny.
Joseph Warren and Joseph Allaire, grand larceny.
William Miller and Bernard Cullen, grand larceny.
Mary Bennett, grand larceny.
Francis Roden, grand larceny.
Frederick Wittmir, burglary.
Daniel Crawford, attempt at grand larceny.
William Steepel, petit larceny.
John Dorcey, burglars' tools.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	H. & St. J. 8s, c.	82¼
2,000	do. s3.	82½
3,000	do.	82¼
10	St. Nicholas Bk.	102
200	A. & P. Tel.	18⅜
100	do. b10.	18¾
200	West. Union	75⅝
300	do. s3.	75½
1100	Pacific Mail	37⅜
1300	do.	37⅜
100	do. c.	37⅜
600	Erie Railway	15⅝
200	do. b3.	15⅝
200	Lake Shore	62⅛
550	do.	62
1000	do.	61⅞
100	do.	62
8	do.	61¾
1200	do.	62
100	do. b4.	62
100	do.	61⅞
300	do.	61⅞
20	do.	62¼
300	do. s3.	61⅞
100	do.	62
600	do.	61⅞
20	do.	61⅞
500	do.	62
300	Ohio & Miss.	17¾
10	do.	18
200	do.	17⅝
10	do.	18

100	Union Pacific	71½
100	do. s3.	71½
200	do.	71½
100	do.	71
100	do.	71¼
100	Mich. Cen.	58⅜
100	do.	58¼
100	Rock Island	106½
700	Han. & St. Jo.	20
100	do. c.	20
200	North-western	40⅝
1400	do.	40¾
300	do.	40⅝
600	do.	40⅝
100	do.	40½
200	do. b60.	40⅝
200	North-west. Pf.	59¼
100	do.	59⅛
100	do.	58⅞
100	do.	58¾
300	do. b3.	58¾
30	N. Y. C. & H.	107⅛
600	St. Paul	37⅝
1400	do.	37⅝
200	St. Paul Pref.	71
300	do.	71⅛
100	do.	71⅛
100	do. c.	71
600	do.	71¼
100	Kansas Pacific	13

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. b. c.	120⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65 12.	116½
1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65 b. c.	116½
1,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65, N. b. c. c.	117⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.	117½
20,000	do. 12.	117½
1,000	U. S. 6s C. c.	123

$1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67 b. c.	119¾
3,000	do. c.	119¾
30,000	do. 12.	119¾
10,000	do. b3.	119¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	118⅜
25,000	do. 12.	117½
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R. b. c.	116¾
2,000	do. c.	116⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. B.	103
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	42¾
1,000	do.	43
5,000	do.	42⅞
5,000	do. b. c.	43
8,000	T. 6s, o. b. c. b3.	44½
3,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	68½
2,000	do.	68½
5,000	do.	68⅜
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	109¼
1,000	N. J. C. Conv.	107
5,000	N. J. C. 1st, c. b. c.	108¼
1,000	L. & W. B. C.	96½
2,000	M. & Es. 1st. C.	106¼
15,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	82¾
1,000	West. Pac. bs.	96¾
4,000	do.	96½
3,000	C. & N. W. C.	101¼
5,000	N. W. C. G.	87½
10,000	do.	87¾
39,000	do.	88
55,000	do.	88⅛
5,000	do. s3.	88⅛
3,000	do.	88¼
27,000	do. b. c.	88¼
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	106
2,000	Erie 4th	99
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	102
1,000	Union P. 1st. c.	103⅛
21,000	do.	103
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	114½
1,000	C. & P. C. S. F.	109
1,000	S. L. & I. M. 1st.	97½
1,000	H. R. 2d, S. F. c.	112½
2,000	Ca. S. 1st, Con.	62⅜
1,000	do.	62½
1,000	D. & H. r. b., '77.	102
10,000	S. S. L. I. 1st.	94
7,000	L. & N. c., '98.	87
30	Am. Ex. Bank	115½
25	Cen. Nat. Bank	99½
12	German Am. B'k.	80
13	do.	79½
5	Nor'th N. Bk. b3. bc.	93
20	Park Bank	130
100	Mar. Pf. a. p. b60.	9½
100	Mar. a. p.	9
100	Del. & Hud. C. b. c.	125
200	W. U. Tel. b. c.	75⅝
100	do. c.	75½
200	do. b3.	75⅝
1700	do.	75½
1700	Pac. Mail b. c.	37½
100	do. c.	37½
200	do. b3.	37½
800	do. s3.	37½
500	do.	37½
100	American Ex.	58¾
100	U. S. Express	62
100	do.	62¼
600	N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	107
15	do.	106¾
200	Erie b. c.	15⅝
100	do.	15⅝
200	Mich. Cen. b. c.	58⅜
200	do.	58⅛
1800	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	62
100	do. s3.	61⅞
1400	do. b3.	62
1100	do.	62
1100	do.	61⅞
100	do. c.	61⅞
300	do. s3.	61⅞

200	S. L., I. M. & S. b. c. b3.	15½
200	Un. Pacific b3.	71½
100	C. & P. gt'd. b. c. b3.	90½
100	do.	90
50	C. of N. J. b. c. opg.	103½
10	do. opg.	103¼
300	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	40⅝
100	do. b60.	40¾
600	do.	40⅝
300	do. b3.	40¾
300	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	58¾
500	do.	58⅝
500	do.	58⅝
200	do. b3.	58¾
200	do. b3.	59⅛
100	do.	59
100	do.	59
100	C. & R. I. b. c. b3.	106⅛
200	do.	106⅜
500	do.	106⅛
50	P., F. W. & C. g. b. c.	99½
100	Chi., B. & Q. b. c.	115¾
100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	37⅝
500	do.	37⅞
100	do. b3.	37⅞
400	do.	37¾
100	do. b30.	37⅞
200	do.	38
100	do.	38
1700	do.	38⅛
1300	do.	38¼
500	do. s3.	38⅜
300	do.	38
100	do.	38⅛
300	C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c.	71¼
100	do.	71⅛
60	do. s30.	71
600	do.	71⅛
100	do.	71⅜
100	do. c.	71⅛
200	do. b3.	71⅝
100	do.	71¾
500	do.	71⅞
100	do.	71⅞
900	do.	71⅝
50	do.	71⅝
200	do. b3.	71¾
100	Del., Lack. & W.	118
100	do.	118⅛
80	do.	118⅜
200	T., W. & W. b. c.	3½
100	do.	3½
200	do.	3¾
300	do.	3¾
100	do. s3.	3¾
200	do.	3¾
300	do.	4
50	Chi. & Alt. b. c.	101
41	do.	101¼
30	Morris & Es. b. c.	102½
100	H. & St. Jo. b. c. b3.	20
100	do. s3.	20⅞
200	do.	20⅞
100	do.	20¾
200	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	28
100	do.	28½
100	do.	28¾
250	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	4¾
100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	17¾
100	do. c.	17¾
100	do. s3.	17¾
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	3¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$8,000	5-20 C. all Bs, R.	113⅞
2,50	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	119⅞
23,000	N. W. C. G.	88
300	West. Union	75½
100	Pacific Mail s3.	37⅜
200	N. W. Pref.	59
1000	Rock Island s3.	106¼
200	St. Paul	38⅛

400	North-western s3	40⅝
200	do.	40⅝
200	do. b3.	40¾
300	do.	40¾
300	St. Paul Pref.	71⅝
400	do.	71½
200	Tol. & Wab.	4
300	Morris & Essex	102⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$38,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝
$75,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	117⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	121

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	C. P. 1st, S. J. B	93¾
5,000	do.	93⅝
9,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	103
10,000	N. W. C. C. G.	88
2,000	do.	88⅛
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.	98
2,000	C. & P. con. S. F.	109
7,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	97¾
1,000	North Mo. 1st.	86
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	111
4,000	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	67
1,000	Mich. So. 2d.	101¾
2,000	S. P. Bds. of Mo.	59
5,000	O. & M. 2d.	73⅞
100	Maryl'd Coal b. c.	18
100	West. U. Tel. b. c. s3	75⅝
100	Pac. Mail b. c. b3.	37½
800	do.	37½
100	do. c.	37½
50	U. S. Express, b. c.	62¼
15	Amer. Ex. b. c. s3.	59
10	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	106⅞
100	Erie R'y b. c. b3.	15⅝
100	C. & Pitts. G. b. c.	90½
400	L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	61⅞
300	do. b3.	62
800	do.	62
300	do.	62⅛
600	do. s3.	62
100	Illinois Cen. b. c.	99⅝
100	do.	99⅞
50	do.	99¾
300	do.	100
5	Chi. & Alt. b. c.	100¾
5	Chi. & Alt. Pf. b. c.	106½

700	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	4
500	do.	4
100	do.	4¼
100	Chi. & N. W. b. c. b3.	40¾
800	do. b3.	40⅞
20	do.	40⅝
2400	do.	40⅞
100	do. b10.	40⅞
500	do. b30.	41
500	do. s3.	40⅞
100	do. b3.	40¾
400	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	59¼
800	do. b3.	59⅛
200	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	38¼
1400	do.	38⅛
400	do. b30.	38½
800	do.	38⅜
100	do. b3.	38½
1100	do.	38⅜
100	do.	38¼
500	do. s5.	38⅜
300	C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c.	71⅝
300	do. b3.	71¾
200	do.	71⅞
1300	do.	71¾
200	Mor. & Es. b. c.	102¼
200	Ohio & M. b. c. s3.	17⅝
100	do. c.	17⅝
200	do. b3.	17⅞
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	3⅞
100	do. b3.	4½
100	do.	4½
100	do.	4⅝
200	St. L., I. M. & S. b. c.	15½
100	Dub. & S. C. b. c.	71

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000	M. & St. P. C. S. F.	82
10,000	do.	81¾
10,000	Cen. P., S. J. B.	93⅝
5,000	N. W. C. C. G. B.	88
100	Quicksilver Pref.	24¼
200	West. Union b3.	75⅝
100	do.	75⅝
100	do. b3.	75¾
500	Pacific Mail b3.	37½
1800	do.	37½
25	American Ex.	58¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	82½
100	U. S. Express b3.	62½
8	do.	62
300	Lake Shore	62⅛
20	do.	62
500	do. s3.	62⅛
300	do. b30.	62¼
300	do.	62¼
1000	do.	62⅜
50	do.	62⅛
500	do. b3.	62⅜
1000	do.	62⅜
500	do. b3.	62½
500	do. s3.	62½
300	do. b3.	62⅝
100	do. b15.	62⅝
100	do. b30.	62⅝
1500	do.	62⅝

100	Erie Railway	15⅝
400	Harlem	133½
100	Mich. Cent. s3.	58⅜
100	do.	58⅜
200	do. b3.	58½
50	Panama	131
200	Union Pacific	71½
100	North-western	40¾
100	do. s3.	40¾
400	do.	40⅞
300	do. b3.	41
100	North-west. Pref.	59⅛
200	do. b3.	59⅛
1300	St. Paul	38⅜
600	do.	38½
100	St. Paul Pref.	71⅞
100	do.	71¾
700	do.	71⅞
300	Toledo & Wab.	4½
200	do.	4¼
200	do.	4½
200	do. b3.	4½
25	do.	4⅛
900	Ohio & Miss. b3.	18
200	do. b3.	18⅛
200	do.	18⅛
300	do. b3.	18¼
300	do.	18⅜
100	H. & St. Jo. b3.	20¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The feeling of hopefulness and confidence in the future of values which has recently characterized the course of speculation on the Stock Exchange was more marked than ever to-day. The leading investment shares were all firmer and in some instances higher, while the demand for good railroad mortgages was active at advancing prices. The intelligence that the Governor of Wisconsin, in his annual Message to the Legislature to-day, had made recommendations favoring the repeal of the Granger laws, and that a majority of the Legislature was in sympathy with the Governor's views on this point, helped materially to impart firmness and strength to the market. We believe that the recommendations of the Governor on this question are dictated by considerations equally wise and statesmanlike. It is admitted, and by many who were prominent in advocating it at its inception, that the Granger agitation was a great mistake, and that the laws which sprung from it were at least as injurious to the people of the State as to the railroads. The repeal of the obnoxious statutes will tend powerfully to restore confidence among investors in railway property, who regarded the original passage of the Granger laws in Wisconsin as an interference with vested rights, and little better than a measure of confiscation. The interests of the railroads and the people of the State, especially a State like Wisconsin, are to a very great extent identical, and that which benefits one must, within certain limits, tend to promote the prosperity of the other. Should, as now seems probable, the obnoxious laws be repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court at Washington, it is to be earnestly hoped that the railroad companies will make a wise use of their victory and act in a manner that will evince a proper appreciation of the generous spirit with which the people and their representatives are disposed to treat them. The existence of harmonious relations must result in great benefit both to the State and the railroad corporations, while the restoration of the right to charge rates approximating to those current previous to the Granger laws must place a new value upon the securities of the Wisconsin roads. North-western and St. Paul—the chief arteries of communication in the State, and which run through its most populous and thriving districts—will necessarily derive great benefit from the repeal of the Granger laws. North-western to-day advanced to 41 for the common and to 59¼ for the preferred, closing at the highest prices. The bonds of the company also advanced sharply and closed at the best figures made for some time past. The St. Paul shares advanced to 38½ for the common and to 71⅞ for the preferred, the other securities of the road sharing in the improvement. Lake Shore declined from 62⅛ to 61⅞, but toward the close rose to 62⅝. Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 18⅜, Michigan Central to 58½, Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 20⅞, preferred to 28¾, Toledo and Wabash to 4½, and C. C. and I. C. to 4⅝. Union Pacific advanced to 72, the last sales being at 71½. Pacific Mail and Western Union were steady and express stocks firm. Among investment shares Illinois Central rose to 100¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg to 90¾, and Rock Island to 106½. Harlem sold at 133½, and New-York Central at 107. Fort Wayne and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were higher at the close.

The money market was easy to-day, and the ruling rates for call loans were 5@6 ₱ cent. There were some exceptional transactions at 7 and 4 ₱ cent., the latter having been the rate for business at the close of the day. The money paid out for January interest and dividends, is rapidly finding its way into general circulation, and this, in connection with the receipts of currency from the interior, will have the effect of restoring the money market to complete ease in a very short period. It is quite probable, therefore, that the banks, which continue to ask 7 ₱ cent. from call borrowers, will speedily reduce their rate. These institutions are doing a moderate business in the way of discounting for the merchants, but the note brokers report a scarcity of prime paper, which is quoted at 6 to 8 ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a firmer market for securities at London, consols and United States bonds advancing ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The Bank of England gained £378,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday, and £100,000 additional on balance to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 36¼ ₱ cent., against 28¾ last week. No change was made in the minimum rate of discount, which remains at 5 ₱ cent. To-day was fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money, and at 94 1-16@94⅛ for the account; old 1865s at 104¾@104⅞, 1867s at 108, 10-40s at 106¼, and new 5s at 104⅛, ex coupon. The Bank of France gained in specie during the week 610,000 francs. The sterling exchange market was firm for 60 days' bills at $4 84@$4 84¼, while demand was steady at $4 88. Gold was very quiet, and few changes in the price took place. The earliest registered sales were at 112¾, but subsequently the price declined to 112½, recovering to 112⅝ at the close. The chief reason for the dullness of speculation in the Gold Room is the absence of any large outstanding short contracts, which accounts for the gradual decline in the premium. The rates paid for carrying gold were 6 to 2 ₱ cent.

There was a more active trade in Government bonds, and the market was firmer at an average advance of about ¼ ₱ cent. The demand for railroad mortgages was large, and prices, where changed, showed a further improvement. The transactions were largest in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold sevens, which advanced to 88¼. Chicago and North-western firsts advanced to 106; Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, to 98; do. consolidated Sinking Fund to 82; Cleveland and Pittsburg do. to 109; Fort Wayne Firsts to 114½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible to 82⅝. The Pacific issues were firm. In State bonds Missouris and Tennessees were steady. District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 68½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN 13.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116¾	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119⅞	119⅞
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central	107	107
Rock Island	106¼	106¼
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37½
St. Paul	37½	38⅜
St. Paul Preferred	71	71⅞
*Lake Shore	62¼	62⅝
North-west	40⅝	41
North-west Preferred	58¾	59¼
Western Union	75⅝	75¾
Union Pacific	71½	71½
Wabash	3¼	4½
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	118⅛	118¼
New-Jersey Central	103	103½
Panama	133	133
Erie	15⅝	15⅝
Ohio	17¾	18⅜
C., C. and I. C	3¾	4½
Harlem	133½	133½

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	107	107	655
Harlem	133½	133½	400
Erie	15⅝	15⅝	1,300
Lake Shore	62⅝	61⅞	20,250
Wabash	4½	3½	3,655
North-western	41	40½	10,500
North-western Preferred	59¼	58⅝	4,400
Rock Island	106½	106¼	1,450
Fort Wayne	99¾	99½	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38½	37½	15,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	71⅞	71	9,910
Pittsburg	90¾	90	300
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	118	180
Delaware and Hudson Canal	125	125	100
Michigan Central	58½	58⅛	1,300
Illinois Central	100¼	99⅝	550
Union Pacific	72	71	1,300
Dubuque and Sioux City	71	71	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	4⅝	3¾	500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅞	20	1,400
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	28¾	28	400
Ohio and Mississippi	18⅜	17⅝	3,100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4¾	4¾	250
Iron Mountain	15½	15½	450
Western Union	75¾	75½	3,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18⅛	18⅛	300
Pacific Mail	37½	37⅜	9,100
Mariposa	9	9	100
Quicksilver Preferred	24¼	24¼	100
Maryland Coal	18	18	100
Kansas Pacific	13	13	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	82½	82½	150
Amer. Mer. Union Express	58¾	58¾	135
United States Express	62½	62¼	400
Total sales			92,245

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122¾	123¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120	120¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	120¾	121
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	113¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon*	113¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116⅛	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	116⅛	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	117⅛	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	117⅝	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120¼	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	121	121⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅛	117¾
United States 10-40s, coupon	118⅜	118⅝
*United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¾	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116¾	116⅞

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $14,000 for interest and $219,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$28,876,000
Gold balances	1,453,410
Currency balances	1,667,865

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$69,249,350
Currency balances	3,272,398
Gold exchanges	8,468,129
Gold balances	1,032,644

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	148	Hanover	85
American Exchange	115½	Imp'rs' and Traders	190½
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Manhattan	151
Central National	99¼	Mechanics'	140
Chatham	136	Merchants'	118
City	300	Metropolitan	126
Citizens'	130	Nassau	103
Commerce	115½	New-York	128
First National	200	North America	98
Fourth National	92	Phenix	96
German-American	79	Republic	89½
Germania	107	State of New-York	105

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¾	103
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136	136⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	54¼	54⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52	52⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅛	62¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43⅛	43⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¼	20⅜
Northern Central Railroad	37¼	37¾
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103⅛	103½

The Hope Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend, the twenty-fifth, at the rate of *Five ₱ cent.*

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

The Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker street, has declared the usual interest for the last six months at the rate of *Five ₱ cent.* per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of *Four ₱ cent.* on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month. Also an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* on the capital stock.

The Lamar Insurance Company, of New-York, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876.

ASHES—Have been quoted nominally steady at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearl ₱ 100 ℔., but have been very dull.

COAL—Has been in comparatively limited request, with domestic product, especially Anthracite, quoted somewhat weak and unsettled in price. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 25@$6 75; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COTTON—Has been rather more active for early delivery, but at irregular prices. The demand has been in good part for shipment....Ordinary quoted at 9⅞c.; Low Middling, 12 7-16c.@12 11-16c.; Middling, 13⅛c.@13 5-16c. ₱ ℔....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,375 bales, (of which 757 bales were on last evening,) including 700 bales to shippers, 518 bales to spinners, 7 bales to speculators, and 150 bales in transit....The business for forward delivery has been less satisfactory as to amount, and prices have been quoted a shade lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,900 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening and 8,700 bales to-day,) with 700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12 31-32c.@13c.; February, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; March, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; April, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; May, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; August, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,416 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 22,957 bales, against 16,480 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 135,185 bales, against 113,968 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,617,423 bales, against 2,280,796 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 58,006 bales; to the Continent, 16,947 bales; stock in New-York, 145,498 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 819,188 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been comparatively limited since our last, the export as well as the home trade inquiry having been on a restricted scale, though in most instances buyers have had the advantage as to values. Desirable shipping Extras, in lines, Minnesota Patent Extras, City Mill Extras, (suited to the West India trade,) and best Superfine, held with confidence. Market otherwise quoted weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 85; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$4 10; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 20@$4 60, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50, with some fancy brands quoted at higher rates; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25 for prompt delivery; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, chiefly at $5 90@$6 30; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 20@$7 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6 50, and Patent at $6 75@$9 75, chiefly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 3,650 bbls. shipping stock, (part Minnesota and City Mill,) on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour has been in light demand and quoted barely steady; sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $4 15@$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice Shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at about previous prices, ranging from $4 10@$5 35 for poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 15@$5 35 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been comparatively dull, the inquiry from shippers having been light and the bids unsatisfactory. We quote at from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$4 40 for White do.; $3@$3 40 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $3 75 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 450 bbls., of which were 300 bbls. low grade Yellow Western at $3 10@$3 15 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal (in bags) has been very slow of sale at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice, ₱ 100 ℔....Buck-wheat Flour has been in slack request and quoted heavy at $1 90@$2 30 for State and Pennsylvania, chiefly within the range of $2 10@$2 25, ₱ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been very quiet within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 25@$7 50 for Canada, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet. The export demand has been limited, and the inquiry from millers also light. The better grades of both Spring and Winter have been held at very full prices, generally above the views of buyers. Low grades of Spring quoted barely steady. Offerings of poorer qualities rather more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at $1 45 for choice old Amber Michigan, (about 17,000 bushels,) in store, for export; $1 20@$1 30 for Red Western, odd lots; $1 24 for old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, for export; $1 12@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 17½, in store; $1 12½ for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; 98c.@99c. for fair rejected Spring, mostly at 98c., in store; $1 09 for New-York No. 3 Spring, car lots, and $1 45 for Amber Pennsylvania. Strictly choice hard No. 1 Milwaukee Spring wanted for milling, with bids reported of $1 38, in store, and $1 40 asked....Corn has been comparatively slow of sale, and quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel lower, closing quite dull. Export movement limited. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 65½c.@67c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, the latter an extreme, closing at 66c. for prime; 65½c.@66c. for new Low Mixed; 58c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 66½c.@67c. for new Yellow Western; 72c.@72½c. (nominally) for old Yellow Western; 72c.@72½c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, afloat; 66c. for new Yellow Southern; 66c. for new White Southern, and 68c. for old White Western, ₱ bushel....Rye has been inactive but firm for prime. Prime State quoted at 95c.@97c., from dock and delivered; prime Canada, in bond, nominally at 90c., (with higher rates claimed for lots to arrive,) and fair to prime Western at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel....Barley dull and heavy within the previous (nominal) range. A boat-load of Canada West rumored sold, but without confirmation....Barley-malt difficult to sell and wholly nominal within the range of $1 25@$1 45 for fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 15@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and $1@$1 15 for two-rowed do....Canada Peas have been in moderate demand for export, with strictly prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02½ ₱ bushel, at which price 4,000 bushels were sold....Buckwheat dull, with State quoted nominal at 60c. ₱ bushel. ....Oats have been offered rather sparingly, and have been quoted rather firmer, but the dealings have been limited. Sales have been reported of only 32,000 bushels at 47c. for good No. 2 Chicago, (seven car loads;) 45½c.@47c. for common to about prime mixed Western, car lots; 47c.@51c. for White Western, mainly at 49c. for fair Wisconsin, (nine car loads;) and 47c. for poor Iowa; 48c. for prime mixed State; 49½c.@51c. for White State; 46c. for No. 3 New-York, (nine car loads.)....Feed has been slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $17@$22 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17 50@$20 ₱ ton....Hay has been in request at essentially unchanged prices. We quote shipping qualities within range from 70c.@80c., and retailing quantities at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 ℔. Clover, 70c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been held in fair demand within the range of 85c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@85c., ₱ 100 ℔.

HIDES—Quiet but steady, with sales reported of 4,000 Montevideo, to arrive, at 20½c.@21c., gold; 250 Dry Texas, and 650 City Slaughter, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Business in New-Orleans has been more active, and the better qualities have been quoted strong and buoyant as to price, though at the close the market was comparatively tame. We quote within the range of 50c.@60c. for good to choice, and 61c.@62c. for fancy; sales reported of 350 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 55c.@60c. for prime to choice; 150 bbls. fancy, to arrive, at 62c., and by auction, 200 bbls. within the range of 45c.@56½c. ₱ gallon....Other kinds have been comparatively dull in wholesale line and nominal as to values. Of English Island, 150 hhds. sold, in lots, at 35c.@40c. Job lots of Porto Rico were also reported sold at 42c.@48c. ₱ gallon....Syrups have been in much better request within the range of 37½c.@60c. for Sugar, chiefly for home use, (with sales reported of 3,500 to 4,000 bbls.;) 35c.@45c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands to-day estimated at 429 hhds. Cuba, 738 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,607 hhds. English Islands. Also, 3,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very moderately inquired for, within the range of $1 60@$1 67½ for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 ℔. Sales 500 bbls. Strained at $1 60@$1 62½; and 300 bbls. good do. at $1 70, the latter an extreme....Tar has been in limited demand at $2 12@$2 37 ₱ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been slow of sale, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 37½c.@38c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 95 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand and rather less firm....Crude has been in less request; quoted at 7⅞c.@8c., in bulk, and 11c.@11⅛c., if shipping order, for early delivery. Sales, 1,000 bbls. in bulk, at 7⅞c....Refined has been inactive, with early delivery quoted at the close 13⅞c.@14c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19¼c....Naphtha, 9½c., with sales of 2,700 bbls....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13⅞c.@14c.... At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅞c.@14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active but somewhat irregular in price, closing firmly. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 480 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 75 for uninspected, and $21 for inspected. ....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₱ bbl. Sales 35 bbls. old Extra Prime at $14 50.... And for forward delivery of Western Mess sales have been reported of 250 bbls., February, at $20 95, and 1,500 bbls., March, at $20 95@$21, ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been less active and lower, with City quoted at 9c.@9¾c. for heavy to light. Western Hogs sold at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Cut-meats have been in fair demand at about previous prices; Western rather stronger....Sales have been reported of small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 ℔., at 12c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12c., and 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 15 ℔., at 12c.; also, sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range.... We quote fresh Hams, in bulk, 11½c.@11¾c.; fresh Shoulders at 8c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10¼c.@12¾c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅜c.@8½c. for prompt and 8c. for January deliveries....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 ℔. average, quoted at 12½c....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7½c.... Bacon in less request, with City Long Clear quoted at 11¼c.; Western Long Clear at 11⅛c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11⅜c., and for January and February delivery quoted 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 11½c.@11¾c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10⅛c.; Short Clear at 10⅝c., and Short Rib at 10⅜c., and Cumberlands at 10⅝c.@10¾c....Western Lard has been decidedly more active and at the close quoted stronger. The demand for early delivery has been in good part for shipment....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,520 tcs. prime at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c., and 350 tcs. off grade at 12 11-16c.@12¾c....Also 50 tcs. very choice Kettle at 13¾c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam, sales have been made of 2,000 tcs., January options, at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c.; 2,750 tcs. February at 12 15-16c.@13c., closing at 13c.; 1,000 tcs. March at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c., closing at 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c., with April quoted at 13 5-16c....Also, 4,000 tcs. February and March on the basis of 12 15-16c.@13⅛c.@13 3-16c., respectively. And February contracts for 1,500 tcs. changed to March at a difference of 3-16c. ₱ ℔....City Lard has been quiet and irregular, with sales reported of 120 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12¼c.@12⅜c. ₱ ℔....Refined Lard has been in moderate request, with sales reported of 450 tcs. for the Continent at 13⅛c.; small lots for the West Indies at 13⅜c., and 200 tcs. for South America at 13⅜c....A more active demand has been noted for Beef, chiefly from export buyers, and for Tierce stock, at full prices.... We quote barreled Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $16 for Packet; $20 for Family, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30 50@$32; sales, 50 tcs. City Extra India Mess, on private terms.... Beef Hams have been in decidedly better request, and quoted at the close up to $23@$25 for good to very choice brands; sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Western, choice, at $23@$24. And, at Kansas City, 500 bbls. on private terms, and, recently, (as rumored,) 1,500 bbls., also on private terms....The local trade inquiry for Butter has been moderately active, enabling holders to realize comparatively firm prices for the more desirable grades of stock, which have been offered with reserve. Other grades rather slow of sale and depressed as to values. We quote at from 20c.@30c. for ordinary to prime State; 31c.@34c. for choice to fancy do.; 15c.@27c. for very poor to choice Western; 27c.@33c. for choice to very fancy do.; 20c.@25c. for about fair to choice Rolls....Cheese has been in fair request, in good part for shipment, at steady rates. We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13¼c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Eggs have been meeting with a somewhat readier sale, and have been quoted somewhat steadier in price; quoted at from 27c.@31c. for fair to very choice fresh stock, and 23c.@26c. for limed.... ....Tallow moderately active and quoted steady, with sales of 90,000 ℔. good to prime at 9¼c.@9½c., with choice City held higher....Stearine quiet for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13⅛c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₱ ℔. Sales, 30,000 ℔. Western, deliverable in May, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw has been quite dull, but without quotable change as to values; sales, 80 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c. ₱ ℔....The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 2,302 hhds., 4,739 bxs., 72,421 bags, (and 287 hhds. Melado;) sales, (to this morning,) 4,396 hhds., 9,603 bxs., 96,648 bags, (and 259 hhds. Melado.).... Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 15,528 hhds., 14,246 bxs., and 82,906 bags, (and 1,190 hhds. Melado,) against 29,991 hhds., 41,615 bxs., and 193,219 bags, (and 258 hhds. Melado,) Jan. 14, 1875. ....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¼c....Refined Sugars have been moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅜c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls. at $1 11 ₱ gallon, showing a decline.

FREIGHTS—The movements in this line have been comparatively limited since our last, with rates generally quoted about as before, though in instances favoring shippers slightly. Offerings of Cotton very meagre....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales compressed Cotton at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d.; 150 bags Clover-seed at 30s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 150 bales compressed Cotton, at ⅜d. ₱ ℔., (a further slight decline;) 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. ₱ 60 ℔.; 850 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 40s.; 50 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 200 bags Clover-seed at 40s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s.; 100 bales Hair at 45s., and 15 tons Leather at 60s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, (via Liverpool,) 375 bales Hops on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 700 bbls. Flour (of through freight) at 4s. 3d.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 9,800 bushels Peas, (of through freight,) reported at 11½d. ₱ bushel; and 1,200 boxes Bacon (part through freight) at 40s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 440 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 222 tons, hence, with about 1,700 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d.; an Austrian brig, 416 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 6s. 9d. and $10 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, 374 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters do., at 6s. 6d.; a German bark, 352 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Havre, a British bark, 319 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a Norwegian brig, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s.; a British bark, 357 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. do., from Baltimore, reported at 5s.; and a British bark, 923 tons, with about 6,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 375 bales Cotton, 10,000 bushels Grain, 300 bbls. Honey, 4,400 bags Coffee, and 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, (mostly of recent shipment,) at current rates....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 293 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the south side of Cuba and back, two schooners, reported on the basis of 37c. for sugar.... For points north of Hatteras, two brigs and a schooner, reported from Matanzas, (as chartered there) at $4 50 for Sugar and $2 75 for Molasses....For New-York, an American brig, 409 tons, and two American schooners, reported from Matanzas, at $4 25 for Sugar, and $4 for Melado.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steadier; buyers and sellers nearer together on No. 2 Red Winter; other grades nominally lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45 bid, cash; $1 48 bid, January; sales at $1 52½, March; No. 3 do., $1 31½ bid. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 39⅝c.@40c., cash; 39⅝c.@39¾c., January. Oats a shade firmer at 35c.@35⅛c., cash; 35c., January. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firmer; 67½c. bid. Provisions easier; very little demand, except at lower prices. Pork, $19 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅝c. and 10½c.@10⅝c. Green Meats—Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides and Hams, 9⅞c.@10½c. and 10¼c.@10⅝c.; a few lots of Shoulders and rough Sides sold at [illegible] and 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅞c. Lard—13¼c. asked. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Live Hogs quiet but not quotably lower; light Shipping, $6 50@$6 75; Yorkers, $6 75@$7; Packing, $7@$7 30; Extra, $7 35. Cattle strong, higher, and in good demand for all grades above common; good Native Shipping Steers, $5@$5 50; fair do., $4 50@$4 75; Pony Steers, $3 50@$5 25; choice Native Cows, $4@$4 25; fair to good, $3 25@$3 75; Native Stockers, $3 50@$4; Feeders, $4@$4 37½; Texas Stockers, $2 25@$3. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,380 head Hogs, 1,130 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat—Market buoyant but unsettled; opened higher, but closed weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 spot; 99¼c., February; sold early at $1 00⅞, February; $1, March; No. 3 do., 91c.@91¼c.; rejected, 66½c.@67c. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2, 30⅛c. bid, spot. Barley—Demand good at full prices; cash sales higher at 86c.@87c., spot; 84c., January; 80½c., February. Rye steady and unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull and prices have declined; $8 15 bid for good. Pork quiet but steady at $19 25, spot; $19 30@$19 32½, February; $19 55@$19 57½, March. Lard steady and firm at $12 30, spot; $12 35, February; $12 50, March. Bulk Meats easier but in good demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅝c. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat stronger at 99⅞c.@$1, February; $1 00⅞, March. Oats unchanged. Corn easier at [illegible]. Pork easy at $19 32½@$19 35, February. Lard easier at $12 37½, February.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—Receipts—Flour, 6,600 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Flour firm, fair demand, at unchanged quotations. Wheat strong; sales, two cars White Michigan at $1 35; 2,000 bushels Green Bay at $1 24. Corn dull; sales, four cars new at 53c.@54c., and one car damp new at 51c., all on the track. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley—More inquiry and firm; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at 95c., and 1,000 bushels [illegible] at $1 02. Pork dull at $20 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Peas and Beans quiet. Highwines nominally $1 11.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—Flour less active, but held firmly. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 11; Hard do., $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 01; February, $1 01½; March, $1 03; No. 3 do., 85c. Corn scarce; higher; No. 2, 48c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 31½c. Barley firmer; held higher; No. 2 Spring, 99c.; No. 3 do., 58½c.@59c. Rye scarce; higher; No. 1, 74c. Mess Pork, $19 15. Lard—Prime, 12¾c.@13c. Hams in pickle, 11c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, [illegible], loose; Middles, 10c.@10¼c., boxed. Dressed Hogs steady, with a fair demand at $8 20. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 56,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Jan. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but unchanged. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; High Mixed spot and January, 46⅜c.; Low Mixed, 46c.; No. 2 White, 46½c.; no grade, 44½c.; damaged, 41½c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2 January, 35½c.; Mixed Western, 37¼c.; White, 40c. Clover-seed, $7 40. Dressed Hogs, [illegible] $8 30. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Jan. 13.—Flour dull; sales 800 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn steady; new Western Mixed, 65c.; old do., 70c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at [illegible]; No. 2 Canada at $1 10. Corn-meal, $17 for bolted and $29 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Ship-stuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$25.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE WIDOW HUNT, &C.—Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Charles Parsloe. Miss Mary Stuart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH—Mr. John k. Owens.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE DEMI MONDE, (French Drama.)—Mme. Juliette Clarence.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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The time and place for holding the National Republican Convention for nominating President and Vice President are now fixed—the time, 14th of June; the place, Cincinnati. Thus the West has won the first move in the game, and its success cannot fail to have some influence in the ultimate choice of candidates. It will probably have a depressing effect on the hopes of some Eastern candidates. The last national party convention which met at Cincinnati was that of the Democrats, in 1856, at which BUCHANAN was nominated. In 1872, Porkopolis was enlivened by the celebrated "Liberal" Convention, to which so many "able editors" went to get wool, and came back shorn. Most of these able editors since then have been proclaiming their griefs to the ears of a listless world, Mr. HALSTEAD alone having acted like a sensible man under the disappointment which has been a daily (and weekly) draught of gall and wormwood to all his brother scribes. If Gen. GRANT is renominated at Cincinnati, we shall hold Mr. HALSTEAD responsible for it. The other "able editors" had better stay away from Cincinnati, unless they can exhibit a little more shrewdness and common sense than they brought to bear upon their patriotic work in 1872.

The West has had no small share in controlling the national politics of the last twenty years, and its present victory proves that its power is by no means declining. It will soon become an interesting question to consider who are its favorite candidates. At present, the names which have stood out prominently in its discussions are those of Minister WASHBURNE, Secretary BRISTOW, Senator MORTON, and Gov. HAYES. If the West decided the nomination for President, one or other of these gentlemen would apparently be selected, with an Eastern man for the second place. But it is too early as yet to forecast the result of the deliberations of the convention. We must leave *Harper's Weekly* to decide how far the choice now made will affect that terrible third-term question.

The influence which the "silk-stocking" Democrats have with the real managers of their party in this State is shown in the interesting proceedings which have taken place in connection with the renomination of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER as Commissioner of Public Works. A deputation of these gentlemen went before a committee of the Aldermen, consisting of three Democrats, and pressed Gen. PORTER'S "claims" with all the force they could muster. Mr. BELMONT was the chief spokesman on the occasion; and perhaps had he made his appearance before Republicans, he would have received the consideration which is undeniably due to him. We must say that we agree with the *Herald* in thinking that the Democratic Aldermen treated him with scant courtesy. The very appearance of the gentlemen of the Democratic Party seems to have been resented as an impudent interference of "aristocrats." The upshot of it all is that Gen. PORTER'S name has been withdrawn by the Mayor, and that of Mr. ALLAN CAMPBELL has been substituted for it. Mr. CAMPBELL has a good reputation, and is, we believe a practical engineer, quite competent to fulfill the duties of the post to which he is nominated.

Col. SCOTT, who is asking the Government to give him $35,000 a mile for a railroad which may be built for $15,000, will soon make his appearance at the doors of Congress, behind a monstrous petition signed by all that portion of the population of the South-west that his agents have been able to reach. There is no reason why he should not get the signatures of everybody living in Northern Texas, New-Mexico, and Arizona to his roll, if he will only keep a troop of horsemen scouring those regions for stray herdsmen and ranchers. Or why not drop in on the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, and get the signatures, or marks, of the whole tribe. His road is to run through their range, and the prospect of a profitable market for antelope-skins and jack rabbits, the only products of the country, would be a sufficient inducement to them to sign, if his agents would represent the thing in a proper light and use a little whisky.

After a long and sharp debate, the Amnesty bill has finally gone to the Judiciary Committee. If it had gone there in the first place several of Mr. RANDALL'S blunders might have been avoided. When he called up the bill, a few days since, he did it on his own responsibility. If he had been a member of a committee, charged by that committee with the conduct of the bill, he would have been able to keep control of it; he could have regulated the duration of the debate, and could have divided up the time, just as he attempted to do. As it was, the bill passed from his control. The Judiciary Committee will be called to-day, and the Amnesty bill (which is to be amended in committee) may be reported. In that case the member of the committee having it in charge, under the instructions of his colleagues in committee, may call the previous question and put the bill on its passage, thus cutting off debate. If Mr. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, who is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reports the amended bill to-day, and at once moves the previous question, he will, according to usage, have one hour for debate, which he may divide among the members, just as Mr. RANDALL would have done if he had had an hour to divide. It is quite possible that Mr. BLAINE'S amendment, excepting JEFFERSON DAVIS from the provisions of amnesty, may not come before the House at all. It was Mr. RANDALL'S refusal to allow the Republicans to vote on that amendment, in the first instance, that precipitated this debate, which he was specially charged to prevent.

While there is no necessity for turning the New-York City Government topsy-turvy during the present legislative session, there is a generally admitted necessity for some radical reforms in its present methods of administration. For example, the bill introduced by Mr. FISH a few days ago for the purpose of utilizing our convict and pauper labor, and the one introduced by him yesterday in order to place the Referee system in City suits under careful restrictions, are measures commended by every consideration of public interest. The New-York Municipal Society ought to be able to present some proposals worthy of the attention of the Legislature, and the Senate Committee will have labored to very little purpose if they cannot recommend some reform measures calculated to check the abuses which their investigations revealed. From whatever source they may come, this Legislature ought not to let the session pass without placing on the statute books some enactments calculated to establish a fixed limit to the amount of the City debt, to enforce a comprehensive contract system for City work, and to shield the property-owners against a repetition of the swindles to which they have been so long subjected under the present system of street improvements.

For a man who has been subjected to such persistent abuse and misrepresentation from a portion of the press, Mr. JOHN I. DAVENPORT has received a most influential backing for his new appointment as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. There are few impartial and intelligent men in this community who do not recognize the value of the public services of Mr. DAVENPORT, however industriously a little knot of personal enemies have striven to belittle them. He has probably done more than any public servant to secure the vigorous application of a strict Election law to this City and State, and to his experience and energy are chiefly due the provisions of the law, which only needs honest administration to secure that fairness of election to which New-York was long a stranger.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S reply to the charges made by Mr. DAVIS in regard to alleged disparities between various statements of the public debt emanating from the Treasury Department, makes it perfectly clear that the differences in the figures arise from changes in the system of keeping the public accounts, and not from any studied misrepresentation of facts. When Mr. BOUTWELL concludes his statement, the completeness of the defense which can be made to these charges will be still more apparent. There is a disposition in the Senate, however, to grant the Committee of Investigation which has been asked for, so as to set finally at rest charges which have been urged in the past with much persistency, and which, otherwise, would be repeated as persistently in the future.

FUNDING THE GREENBACKS.

Of the many statesmanlike suggestions made in the admirable report of Secretary BRISTOW, none is more worthy of consideration, or fraught with more important consequences, than the recommendation that provision shall be made for the funding of the greenbacks as an indispensable step toward the resumption of specie payments. We are glad to see that this recommendation is attracting some degree of the attention it deserves from both the press and Congress. Whether a majority of Congress is sufficiently enlightened to take so radical and decisive a step is, however, still open to question. At any rate, we do not deem it superfluous to call attention to the considerations by which the measure is commended, and to the danger to which our finances will be exposed by disregarding them.

Although the Secretary sets forth his views with characteristic moderation, there can be no doubt that he clearly sees the dangers and difficulties of attempting to resume specie payments without a previous reduction of the volume of the Government paper currency. All sincere advocates of resumption are agreed in the opinion that the present currency is redundant, and that specie payments cannot be maintained until its volume is materially lessened. The question is, whether this reduction shall precede or follow resumption? A brief consideration of the practical operation of the Resumption act will suffice to show that contraction of the currency will be vastly less expensive, oppressive, and dangerous, if it take place before, instead of after, the resumption of specie payments.

To carry into effect the provisions of the Resumption act in its present form, it will be necessary for the Treasury to acquire and hold a vast stock of gold. There is no rule of computation by which the amount of coin required for the purpose can be estimated. Failure in the attempt to resume by reason of inadequate provision of specie would render our Government ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of the world. To guard against so deplorable a catastrophe, the Government must provide a stock of gold sufficient for any contingency which may arise. It must not merely lay by a sufficient supply to meet the greenbacks which will probably be presented, but it must provide enough to meet any demand which may by any possibility be made upon it. It is safe to say that no such accumulation of gold can be made in the vaults of the Treasury without deranging the money markets of the whole civilized world.

Nor is this the only or the chief danger. The principal part of the Government's task will end with the accumulation of a sufficient stock of coin. However difficult this may be, or however injurious its effect on foreign markets, if it be once accomplished, the Government may dismiss any further anxiety concerning the performance of its share of the undertaking—at least, so far as its interests can be considered independently of those of the people. But the trade and industry of the country will still be exposed to a danger, which has not attracted attention commensurate with its importance. If the present volume of the currency is redundant when composed exclusively of paper, it will be none the less redundant when gold shall have been substituted for a portion of the paper. Redundancy is due, not to the quality but the quantity of the circulating medium. The difference between a redundancy of coin, and a redundancy of paper, is that the former immediately corrects itself by exportation, while a paper currency, being the creature of Government, and circulating only at home, can be diminished in volume only by redemption and retirement. If, then, the currency is redundant after resumption, but one result can follow; the coin which has been accumulated by the Government at the expense of so much effort will flow abroad until the circulation is reduced to its normal limits. The sudden throwing of so vast an amount of specie upon the money markets of the world cannot fail to result in derangement of the exchanges and unsettling of values. But its effect on our own country is our chief concern. The exportation of the surplus specie will be accompanied by its inevitable concomitant—the excessive importation of foreign goods. Extravagance and speculation will be encouraged, and our country will be likely to suffer evils similar to those which were entailed upon Germany by the disbursement of the French indemnity.

If this were the only way of securing specie payments, the evils might be borne as a part of the necessary price of resumption. The same result may, however, be reached without inconvenience or disaster by the simple and sensible expedient of retiring a portion of the greenbacks prior to resumption. If that policy be adopted, there will be no need to accumulate with difficulty a vast stock of specie, to be paid out again in a year or two, and returned to the sources whence it came. The gradual retirement of the greenbacks will slowly but surely raise them toward par with gold, and when the long-expected day of specie payments arrives—perhaps even before that time, if the greenbacks be sufficiently reduced—gold will come into circulation naturally and easily. The currency having been already reduced to its normal limits, there will be no surplus of gold to export, and the disastrous consequences which would follow the setting afloat and exportation of a large amount of specie will be avoided. The plan proposed has every advantage in its favor, and we commend it to the serious consideration of those who have the shaping of our financial legislation.

THE ELECTORAL STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

Anything more mischievous in the way of an electioneering document could hardly be imagined than the proclamation which has just been issued by Marshal MACMAHON. It is perfectly moderate in tone and style, and read without any reference to recent events, might be accepted as a document eminently calculated to promote the security of existing institutions. But it is in reality a studied insult to those who have set up these institutions and under the guise of concern for the maintenance of the Constitution, it is intended to strengthen the hands of those whose hostility to the Republic has never been concealed. It is difficult for the American public, who follow French affairs with a somewhat languid interest, to appreciate the feverish heat of party warfare in France at the present moment. The recent violent scenes in the Assembly and the recent quarrels in the Cabinet are only indications of the prevailing excitement which exists wherever politics are talked or read about. Instead of allaying the passions of the moment, the Marshal's proclamation will only tend to increase their intensity. Instead of convincing the people that the Republic is frankly accepted by those intrusted with defending it, this ill-timed manifesto will be accepted as a declaration that he wishes to retain around him advisers who, at the proper moment, will supersede democratic institutions by something more in harmony with their individual and party preferences.

The Ministry made a false step at the very outset of the electoral campaign. They lent themselves to the Duc de BROGLIE'S stratagem for excluding the Liberals in the Assembly from any but the most minute share of representation among the seventy-five life members of the new Senate. That trick was defeated by the counter-strategy of M. GAMBETTA, which resulted in the election of fifty-five pronounced Republicans among the Senators for life. The Conservatives were "hoist with their own petard," and the consciousness of that fact made them all the more furious. They indulged in some silly talk about quashing the election, and the official head of the Cabinet, M. BUFFET, took occasion to sneer at the results of the first electoral work done under the new Constitution. The speech in which this occurred, was commended in a letter from Marshal MACMAHON, and the head of the State practically committed himself to the policy, which M. BUFFET had ostentatiously announced, of throwing all the influence of the Government on the side of "Conservative" candidates. The Conservative Union, whose candidates all bear the impress of official sanction, and for whose success every local official, from the Prefect downward, will be expected to work, includes all the elements—except the Bonapartists and extreme Legitimists—of opposition to the Republic. The "Radicals," to whom M. BUFFET pledges the hostility of the Government, include every shade of the Republicans by whom the Constitution was passed, and by whom alone it can be honestly maintained.

Recent dispatches have shown that the Liberal element in the Cabinet, represented by MM. DUFAURE, SAY and WALLON, has become exceedingly restive under the indiscriminate abuse and opposition which the Vice President of the Council has dealt out to all the sections of the party of the Left. M. SAY is himself a candidate on the list of Senators opposed to that favored by the Government, and M. DUFAURE has entered the electoral canvass on the side of the opponents of the Ministry. And now, Marshal MACMAHON, unmindful of the disturbance and distrust which his recent action has excited, has signed the manifesto prepared by M. BUFFET, which is almost equivalent to a command that the country should return the candidates who are favored by the Conservative Union. He reminds the voting masses of France that to try the recently-established political institutions, "as the salvation of France requires, it is indispensable that the conservative and truly liberal policy which I always intended to pursue should prevail." In the present state of feeling in France that may be interpreted as a distinct threat that the President will not be responsible for the maintenance of "order and peace" should the official candidates fail of obtaining a majority in both houses of the new Legislative Assembly. It is impossible to exaggerate the effects of such an appeal on the timid mass of French voters, and it is not to be wondered at that the Liberals should complain of this new interference of the Marshal with the political contests now pending.

The signatures of the entire Cabinet are not appended to this document, because it has been drawn up in open disregard of the views of those Ministers who belong to the Left Centre. Instead, therefore, of lending his influence to a policy of conciliation and compromise calculated to secure the adhesion of all the friends of existing institutions, the President of the Republic has allowed his name to be used for the furtherance of a not very reputable piece of party strategy. As the Marshal was not elected as the representative of any political party, and as he holds his place till 1880, independently of the changes of party supremacy, his open identification with any faction involves a grave peril for the maintenance of that condition of repose about which he expresses so much concern. There is every probability that the policy of M. BUFFET will suffer at the hands of the people a defeat nearly as crushing as that which attended its application to the Senatorial elections in the Assembly. Ten days hence the remaining 225 Senators will be chosen by the popular delegates and the General Councils of the various departments. The Liberals calculate, with apparently good reason, on securing a majority in the upper house, and that being obtained, it is hardly conceivable that they should fail to secure a majority in the lower. The Marshal will then be compelled to select his Cabinet from the ranks of a majority whose purposes and policy he has condemned in advance, and with whom his relations can hardly ever be those of mutual confidence and respect. Conditions like these will certainly not be auspicious for strengthening the foundations of the Republic in France.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Our readers may remember that when the Centennial Exhibition was first suggested, we discouraged the extending of any Government aid toward the project, and especially any action that might be regarded as binding the Government to assume a deficit, if one should occur, in the funds necessary to meet its expenses. We were at that time convinced, and the event has fully sustained us, that if the affair were left to those who were placed in charge of it, with the responsibility for its successful accomplishment upon their own shoulders, and with no hope that the Government would step in to fill any gap that might present itself, we should have more energy, enterprise, and invention enlisted in it than we could possibly otherwise have. That the managers of the enterprise have fully justified the expectations that were entertained with regard to them, no one acquainted with their work will now undertake to deny. If nothing more were to be done than they have succeeded in doing, the country would still be deeply in their debt for unselfish and faithful labor. Indeed, the qualities that have been exhibited in forming and executing their plans are such as the country could scarcely have secured from paid agents. When we remember that these gentlemen receive no salaries whatever, and that the amount of individual reputation which can possibly accrue to them is utterly insignificant in comparison with the expenditure of time and labor which is required of them, every one must acknowledge that the Exhibition thus far has been, in a certain sense, the uncompensated gift of generous and devoted patriotism.

We have no doubt that the active men in the Centennial Commission have perceived with extreme regret that their utmost labors will be insufficient to carry out their plans as they have formed them, or to enable the Exposition to confer upon the country the full benefit which they had contemplated. We are quite sure that their regret was deepened by the feeling that an application to Congress to make up the deficiency which has inevitably occurred would be open to unfriendly criticism. But the position of the Commissioners at the present time ought to relieve them entirely from any invidious remark. It is entirely different from that which they occupied at the beginning of their work. They have done all that they could. Their conduct throughout has proved their absolute disinterestedness, and their very unusual qualifications for making the Exposition a source of advantage to the country that will be very cheaply purchased by the small expenditure which is now proposed. No one can say that the million and a half which the United States may invest in the Centennial will be diverted to the extent of a single dollar toward jobbery or extravagance. The prudent and skillful manner in which all the expenditures of the Commission have been made; the business-like way in which the vast and complex demands upon the Commission have been subjected to rigid classification and to the closest scrutiny; the fact—which to any one at all familiar with the exigencies of a large business, especially of a public character, speaks volumes of itself—that every piece of work and every contract has been kept clearly within the estimates of the Commissioners—these things entitle their requests to the utmost respect. They have done everything that lay in human power to organize an extensive and intricate enterprise, purely for the national benefit, in such a manner that its expenses might be met from voluntary contributions of various sorts. The volume of these was necessarily extremely difficult to foresee. No one could tell how far an utterly novel scheme would appeal to the public spirit of the country, nor was it possible to predict the unprecedented train of commercial disasters which have tightened thousands of purse-strings, and made the labor of collecting every dollar as great as would have been the labor of obtaining ten dollars for a similar purpose five years ago. The Commissioners have done all that could possibly have been demanded in the scope and excellence of their plans, and when they now ask that a deficiency which they could not possibly foresee shall be supplied from the National Treasury, no one can at least deny that they have given every possible guaranty that their requisition is not unnecessary, and that, if granted, it will be expended for the sole benefit of the country.

Under the circumstances, we are confident that the appropriation by Congress of a million and a half of dollars to carry out the plans of the Centennial will meet with the approval of the country. The only objections that have been urged against it will not be likely to weigh very seriously in the popular mind. It is alleged that the grant is unconstitutional. We do not understand that any one has yet discovered any prohibition in the Constitution within which this appropriation could be brought. But it is asserted that there is no positive authorization that can include such an act. It is perfectly true that no power is anywhere given to Congress in words to expend money for the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence. But it is equally true that there is no express authorization for the doing by the Government of a great many things which the Government, nevertheless, has done for many years, and with the entire approbation of the country. It has celebrated our national holiday in various forms; it has erected monuments, and granted commemorative medals; it has expended money on art, and sometimes very hideous forms of art; it has encouraged manufactures directly and indirectly; it has built roads and helped build railways; it has expended money on purely scientific exploration, and on objects of benevolence. In a thousand ways, in fact, it has taxed the people for purposes very remotely connected with any of those specified in the Constitution, and the completion of the great Centennial Exhibition is, in our opinion, clearly within that line of precedents which is, after all, entitled to quite as much respect as the naked letter of the Constitution.

A STEAM-HORSE.

An ingenious Californian has invented a new method of employing steam as the motive power of street cars. The task which he proposed to himself in making this invention was a simple one, inasmuch as he did not intend to do away with railway tracks nor to change the pattern of the street cars now in use. What he tried to do was to devise a locomotive which would not frighten horses, and he fancies that he has fully accomplished his purpose by building a locomotive in what he regards as the likeness of a horse.

The new steam-horse resembles the ordinary style of animal so far as its head and shoulders are concerned. There, however, its resemblance abruptly ends. The iron animal is devoid of legs, for which are substituted wheels, just visible at the foot of an iron petticoat. Where the hind quarters of a well-constructed horse ought to be, the inventive Californian has placed a cab, reminding one by its appearance of a sedan chair. The steam-horse is harnessed with a cow-catcher, a head-light, and a bell, but being built with immovable ears and no tail whatever, it is unable to express its emotions except by the unequine process of whistling.

That any intelligent man should for a moment fancy that so preposterous a machine could impose upon even the most stupid cart-horse, is something wonderful. The inventor actually believes that the average horse will mistake this legless and tailless machine for an animal of his own species. Now a horse may not be much more intelligent than a conscientious advocate of an irredeemable paper currency, but he cannot be imposed upon by any such shallow device as the Californian steam-horse. He knows perfectly well that horses have legs, and that they do not wear iron petticoats. A horse with a cow-catcher would provoke his scorn and contempt, while he would undoubtedly regard a horse with a blazing head-light on his breast and a bell mounted between his ears as an equine demon from which every animal with any vestige of self-respect ought to promptly run away. Even when standing motionless on the track, and with an empty boiler, the iron horse would exhibit peculiarities which would instantly convince real horses of his fraudulent character. They would notice his incomprehensible indifference to flies; the unnatural calmness with which he would witness the gambols of a bit of paper blown about by the wind; and the inexplicable firmness with which he would refuse to fly from the presence of that terrible danger—a sun-umbrella. When neighed at in a friendly way by passing horses of a social turn of mind, his stolid refusal to prick up his ears, and his inability to whisk any sort of tail, would instantly give rise to grave suspicions of his character. It would be useless for the engine-driver to make a show of whipping his insensate beast, or of cursing him with all the resources of California profanity. The sound made by beating boiler iron would never be mistaken by an experienced horse for the familiar thud of the cartrung upon hide and bones; and the failure of the driver to dismount and kick his steed in the ribs would convince all reflective horses that there must be something wrong about him.

So far as the newly-invented steam horse is designed to impose upon the presumed stupidity of other horses, he is undoubtedly a failure. But there is a still stronger objection to him. Even if he were not to frighten horses, he would most certainly frighten children, nervous people, and persons addicted to an excessive consumption of whisky. It is said that in early California days, the sight of a single harmless rat would throw a whole mining camp into a fearful looking-for of delirium tremens. How much more alarming will be the sight of a horse with a parabolic head-light and a perpetually tolling bell. The terrible vision would fill the lunatic asylum of San Francisco in twenty-four hours, and beside frightening existing children into complicated fits, would endanger the safety of the next California generation.

BOTTLED BOOKS.

An odd story is just now told of an eccentric Englishman who fears that the attacks of certain scientific men upon the Mosaic account of the creation will result in the total disappearance from literature of the book of Genesis, and a universal loss of all knowledge of its contents. In order to guard against this apprehended calamity, he has invented a method of preserving the Mosaic record which is extremely ingenious. He has freighted a vessel with ten thousand tightly corked bottles, each containing the story of the Garden of Eden, and has sent them to the Arctic regions. There the bottles are to be imbedded in the snow, where it is supposed that they will remain until the gradual shifting of the earth's axis brings about a climatic change, and the consequent melting of the snow sets the bottles free to drift down to regions where their contents will be read with astonishment and gratitude by future generations.

Whether the alleged Englishman and his bottles have or have not any existence, is not a matter of very great consequence. The real value of the story consists in the hint which it gives to authors who desire to secure a republication of their works thousands of years hence. Books which were published yesterday, and are dead and fogotten to-day, can be called in by their authors, packed in air-tight cases, and buried in the Arctic snows. When these books finally float back to the descendants of the public which now scorns them, they will be sure of the notoriety which they have so far failed to secure, and their republication by the Arctic current will be vastly more to their advantage than would be their possible reissue by a reckless publishing firm.

It is greatly to be hoped that the merits of this plan of bottling undesirable works for future consumption will be perceived by certain authors now living. With what joy would the intelligent part of the public learn that Mr. TUPPER had bought up all existing copies of his *Proverbial Philosophy*, preferring the certainty that his wisdom would be supplied in quart bottles to the public of the thirtieth or fortieth century, to the chance that readers of the remaining twenty-five years of the nineteenth century might care to continue to draw it, so to speak, from the wood. How heartily could we, for the first time, applaud the gushing and grammarless "Ouida," were she to pledge herself to bottle all her future novels, and to keep them on Polar ice for the delectation of posterity. In our land there are novelists whom the public have utterly rejected; poets without number whose works vainly lie in ambush for readers in second-hand book-stores, without ever finding a victim; and not a few humorists whom the world would not willingly let die in any slow and peaceful way, were there only a beneficent provision of law allowing any one to kill them with promptness and impunity. These should gather their works together and ship them to the Polar continent. What though some venturesome Polar bear should chance to devour a five-act tragedy, or a volume of humorous police reports, and perish miserably in intestinal anguish? What if even an Esquimaux were to stimulate his sluggish mind with bottled Tupper, and so fall into sudden and hopeless idiocy? The welfare of civilized men must be preferred to that of casual Polar bears, and the happiness of whole nations must not be hazarded out of pity to the possible ruin of an occasional Esquimaux.

But, it may be objected by humane men, that this scheme entails frightful consequences upon posterity, since it is ridding ourselves of a vast burden of oppressive literature, only to heap it upon the devoted heads of unborn generations. It is true that the philanthropic mind cannot contemplate without a shudder the thought of a tremendous cataclysm of Tuppers and Ouidas, sweeping down from the North, and carrying mental devastation throughout the civilized world. And yet we may justify ourselves in some measure by the same argument with which we excuse the heaping up of a national debt which our children will be compelled to pay. In either case, the immediate necessities of the present take precedence of the remote contingencies of the future. Perhaps a few thousand years hence, men will be strong enough to endure books which now burden us beyond our strength. At any rate, there is no doubt that the majority will be willing to let the future take care of itself, and to secure their own happiness by sowing the Arctic fields with bottled literature. It remains for ambitious authors to take immediate measures for preserving their fame on ice. We now see that the desolate Arctic lands were not created in vain. Let us hope that there will be no delay in the use of so capacious and trustworthy a refrigerator for tainted and intolerable literature.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' third Symphony Concert occurs at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening week, the concert being prefaced by the customary public rehearsal on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 20. The programme consists wholly of works by Beethoven, and is as follows:

Symphony, No. 1, in C, Op. 21; concerto for violin and orchestra, Op. 61, Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn and orchestra; Symphony, No. 9, D minor, Op. 125, with chorus to Schiller's "Hymn to Joy," orchestra, solo quartet, and chorus; Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Antonia Henne, Mr. William J. Winch, Mr. Franz Remmertz, and the Oratorio Society of New-York.

TO-DAY'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A rehearsal for the approaching Philharmonic concert, may be attended at the Academy of Music, this afternoon, when the following programme will be interpreted:

Symphony No. 3, E flat major	Haydn
Aria, "Oh, mon Fils" Miss Antonia Henne.	Meyerbeer
Overture, "Coriolanus"	Beethoven
Symphony No. 1 (first time in America)	Metzdorff

THE NEW-YORK QUINTET.

This organization, which includes Messrs. E. Mollenhauer, M. Schwarz, George Matzka, and F. Bergner, will give their third concert, this season, on Saturday evening, at Chickering Hall. The quartet will have the co-operation of Mr. Richard Hoffman, pianist, and that of Mr. Romeyn, tenor, and hence the entertainment will leave nothing to be desired in respect to variety as well as merit. A glance at the programme, however, will make this fact perfectly clear, and we therefore make room for the list of selections. These are as follows:

Trio, in B flat	Schubert
Solo, 'cello, F. Bergner, Larghetto	Nardini
Aria, "Celeste, Aida," Mr. Romeyn	Verdi
Piano solo, "Solitude," "Introduction and Tarantelle"	Mr. Richard Hoffman
Quartet, G major	Mozart

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The clever French troupe which has afforded play-goers so much amusement this Winter made its rentrée last evening after an absence of a few weeks. "Les Domestiques," a vaudeville in three acts, was its initial performance. This funny piece is the original of several popular English farces—of "Belles of the Kitchen," among others—and is full of wit and sparkling repartee. It would be difficult to find better interpreters for a work of this sort than MM. Mezières, De Lorme, Richer, Collet, and Mmes. Renard, Belcour, Gueymard, and Tholer. These artists enter into the spirit of the piece with an *entrain* which is perfectly irresistible, and which naturally elicits much laughter among the audience. M. Mezières' *Joseph* is a delightful bit of study, evidently taken from life, of that odd animal, a French valet. Nothing can be more comical than the dry manner in which he asserts his opinions of the rights of that republic which is "below stairs." Throughout the vaudeville he was enthusiastically applauded by an audience which, notwithstanding the adverse influence of the ball season, was large and fashionable. Mme. Renard was also exceedingly entertaining as *Virginie Durossel*, and Mme. Belcour kept the spectators in constant merriment by her vivacious impersonation of *Julie*, the maid of all work. Mlle. Tholer as the sentimental *Cecile* supplied further an extremely laughable performance, and right hearty was the merriment which followed her gushing love passages with the ludicrous music-master, *Oscar*, an admirable caricature of the imitators of Liszt drawn by M. Jaeger. "Les Domestiques" was, in a word, capitally acted throughout, and was received with every manifestation of delight. To-night "Le Demi-Monde" will be produced, with that admirable artist, Mlle. Clarence, as the heroine. "Le Demi-Monde" is M. Dumas' second play, and a work of great brilliancy and power.

THE BRUSSELS EXPOSITION OF 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An international exhibition of mechanical appliances for saving life on land and sea, and of means and methods for preserving health and mitigating the evils of war, is to be held in the City of Brussels during the present year, commencing May 1 and ending Nov. 1, to which American citizens are cordially invited to contribute. Committees of co-operation composed of prominent officials and citizens have been formed in the different countries of Europe. The English committee is composed of most of the leading men of Great Britain, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge as honorary President and Vice President. The Austrian committee has at its head the Archduke, and the German committee is presided over by the Crown Prince. The American committee consists of the Governors of the several States and a number of leading citizens in each State. Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, is the honorary President, and Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, the Vice President.

A Central Committee has been formed, with its repository in the City of New-York, for the practical duty of forwarding articles intended for exhibition. The inventive genius of this country has been prolific in producing numerous successful contrivances for saving life and preserving health, and our hospital arrangements, as well as those for transporting the sick and wounded, have arrived at a high degree of perfection.

It is anticipated that the American contributions to the humane and laudable objects of the exhibition will be large. In view of the very general response of foreign nations to our Centennial Exhibition, it should be a matter of national pride with us to meet the invitation which has been extended to our citizens to participate in this great international display of sanitary appliances. Results of great importance to the whole civilized world will undoubtedly be derived from this exhibition and from the deliberations of the Health Congress that forms a part of the programme.

Inventors and all others interested in furthering the purposes which are to be accomplished by the Brussels Congress and Exhibition are requested to address,

EGBERT L. VIELE,
Chairman Central Committee,
No. 234 Broadway, New-York.

THE CANAL APPRAISERS' REPORT.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The following is a summary of the annual report of the Canal Appraisers, which was presented to the Legislature this morning. Four hundred and ninety-one claims have been heard altogether and acted upon by the board, the aggregate amount claimed being $1,361,936 30. The amount of awards made was $142,307 31, and the amount disallowed $1,218,929 02. Thirty-four claims were reheard under resolutions of the Canal Board. The amount claimed in these thirty-four cases was $241,975 09, on which was awarded the sum of $84,205 21. Most of the claims named were for permanent appropriations of land by the State. Adding these claims to the others mentioned makes a total of 525 cases, on which was claimed $1,603,211 41. The awards made thereon amounted to $226,512 58, and the amount disallowed, $1,376,698 89. Included in the claims decided were forty-three for permanent appropriation of land by the State, aggregating 961 acres, for the construction of Otisco Lake and the Jonesville Reservoirs. The residue of the awards made were for the permanent appropriation of lands and for temporary damages. The number of claims heard and awards made during the calendar year 1875 was 165; amount claimed, $810,451 96; amount awarded, $13,042 37. For the payment of this latter amount it will be necessary for the Legislature to make provision in the Appropriation bill of the present session.

FUNERAL OF DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The funeral to-day of the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe was attended with more than ordinary ceremony and interest. In the morning the remains were taken from his late residence to the chapel of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, founded by the deceased, which was heavily draped and appropriately decorated. Services were conducted here by Rev. James Freeman Clarke and Rev. Mr. Thayer, in the presence of the pupils and Trustees of the institution. The remains were then taken to the Church of the Disciples, where a large congregation had assembled, including committees of both branches of the Legislature and a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the philanthropic movements of the day. The services here were unusually interesting and impressive. The pall-bearers were Charles Francis Adams, Hon. F. W. Bird, ex-Gov. Washburn, Samuel Downer, Dr. Bowditch, Frank B. Sanborn, Dr. Estes Howe, and John S. Dwight. The remains were interred at Mount Auburn.

OHIO LEGISLATION.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—In the House, this afternoon, bills were introduced to restore to the municipal authorities the right to re-enact the McConnelsville ordinance relative to ale, wine, and porter houses; for the protection of wool growers, and confiscation of dogs; to consolidate the two exemption laws, and to reduce the poll tax from $3 to $2.

ALBANY.

MORE REFORMS PROPOSED.

AUDITOR THAYER'S SUCCESSOR—A BILL FOR THE REDUCTION OF POLICE JUSTICES' SALARIES—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—REGULATING THE SALE OF DRUGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876.

The resignation of Canal Auditor Thayer has given rise to a somewhat mixed question of law, which during the day has been very freely discussed in Albany. By the law of 1857, the Governor, upon requisition of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, was given power to suspend the Auditor of the Canal Department, and to appoint a suitable person to perform his duties whenever, during the recess of the Legislature, and for thirty days after the convening of a session, it should be made to appear to the Executive that the Auditor had violated his duty in respect to the issuing of public stock, or in respect to the public money in his charge, or subject to his draft or order. Auditor Thayer, it will be remembered, was suspended upon requisition of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and immediately after the Governor appointed Hon. George W. Schuyler to discharge the duties of the office pending such supervision. Within the past few days, however, Mr. Thayer has put an end to his suspension by sending in his resignation, and it now becomes a question whether this office is vacant, or whether Mr. Schuyler has power to perform the duties of the position. This morning Gov. Tilden nominated Mr. Schuyler to the Auditorship, and sent in his name to the Senate. Immediately after the regular meeting an executive session of the upper house was held to consider the nomination, and upon motion of Senator Woodin the whole subject was referred to the Canal Committee for investigation. The committee was directed to inquire into the fitness of Mr. Schuyler for the position, and also regarding the law points stated above. There is an earnest opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Schuyler, and it springs mainly from gentlemen of his own party. During the last Democratic Convention at Syracuse he was the Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, and acting in that capacity he very unceremoniously refused to listen to the claims of John Morrissey and the Anti-Tammany delegation. The Senator from New-York has not forgotten the slight which was put upon him at that time.

The routine business transacted by the Legislature was neither interesting nor important. In the Assembly, Speaker Husted presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, urging the passage of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, creating a Superintendent of Public Works; a resolution was introduced from a country member asking that the pay of Representatives and Senators be fixed at $1,000 a year, and Mr. A. J. Campbell offered a preamble and resolutions regarding what is claimed to be the extravagant salaries paid to many of the officers of the Government of the City of New-York. The resolution calls upon the Controller of the City to send to the Legislature a complete list of all the officers and employes paid from the City Treasury, together with the amount per annum paid to each of them. The resolution further requests the Controller to designate such salaries as in his judgment should be reduced. The resolution was tabled under the rule. On motion of Mr. Strahan, of New-York, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill which permits the holding of masked balls by amending the existing law, as already explained in these columns. The bill was favorably reported, and was then read a third time and passed. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Forster, which relates to taxation, and proposes to exempt all real estate from State taxes, and imposes a tax of from two to four per cent. on all corporations for State purposes. It also provides for the taxation of mortgages at the rate of $9 50 per $500. Mr. Fish introduced the bill which passed the Senate last Winter, which was killed in the House, and which provides that in all actions at law or proceedings against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York where issues of fact are to be determined, the evidence shall be taken in open court before a jury, and hereafter no judgment shall be entered up against the City of New-York without the verdict of a jury—provided, however, that if in the opinion of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Counsel to the Corporation it would be for the best interests of the City, then a case may be sent to a Referee. Another important bill, introduced by Senator Booth last Winter, and which was killed by the Democratic House, was introduced by Mr. Fish. It provides that all work in the regulating, paving, sewering, curbing, guttering, or otherwise improving the streets or avenues of New-York City, shall hereafter be done by contract, after due public notice, and by the lowest bidder. A bill introduced by Mr. Watts reduces the salaries of Police Justices to $5,000, and of Clerks of Police to $2,500 a year.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

After the transaction of routine business in the Senate this morning, Senator McCarthy presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is important and desirable that this session of the Legislature shall be confined in its labors to such legislation only as affects the citizens of this State and is within the scope of our legislative powers, inaugurating, improving, and perfecting wise and just laws for the government and benefit of our people, enforcing economy in all the departments of the State Government, reform of all existing abuses, honesty in the discharge of all official duty, and permanent relief of the people from all unnecessary taxation; and,

Whereas, The duration of the session of the Legislature will be materially shortened by thus confining our labors to the purposes and objects for which we were elected; therefore,

Resolved, That so much of the late annual Message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to affairs exclusively within the scope and under the control of the National Legislature be respectfully referred by the presiding officer of the Senate to the House of Representatives for presentation to Congress.

The mover of the resolutions asked that they be put upon their passage at once. Mr. Bradley moved that the resolutions be laid on the table. Senator Woodin said, if the object of the Senator from the Twenty-seventh [Bradley] was to give time for reflection, he had no objection; but, if the purpose was to finally dispose of the matter in that way, he thought the motion should be voted down. Mr. Bradley said the resolutions might contain something worth considering, and it was for that reason that he wished to have them laid on the table. Mr. McCarthy thought the resolutions ought to be voted on at once. A rising vote was taken and resulted in the defeat of the resolution to lay on the table by 14 nays to 12 yeas. Senator Jacobs moved to have the resolutions offered by Mr. McCarthy made concurrent. He said that such a course was the proper one to adopt, in view of the fact that the Message was addressed to both branches of the Legislature. Mr. Jacobs' resolution was carried, and the resolutions offered by Mr. McCarthy were tabled under the rule. Mr. McCarthy then presented a petition from a number of citizens for a law compelling the Erie Railroad to carry coal at the same price for all persons, and who desired a bill to fix the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables in civil and criminal cases, and fees of jurors and witnesses in civil and criminal cases.

Senator Vedder introduced a bill directing the Warden or Superintendent of every benevolent institution in the State in which are persons whose maintenance is a cost against any county to make a report before the 15th of September in each year to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of such county of the name and age, if known, of every person chargeable to the county, and the probable expense of maintaining each inmate for the year next following the presentation of the report.

Senator Booth introduced a bill to amend the act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the City and County of New-York. The purpose of the amended act is to make somewhat more strict the provisions of the enactment on the subject already in existence. The bill provides that after the 18th June next it shall be unlawful for any person except a registered pharmacist to open or conduct any store for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of medicines or poisons.

Senator Woodin introduced a bill to establish "The Central New-York Industrial School." It provides that the school shall be established for the reformation of such boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years as shall be committed to it. The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint six school Trustees, to be divided into three classes, the term of office of the first class to expire on the first Tuesday in 1878, and the term of office of the second class to expire on the first Tuesday of February, 1882. The Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services. The school shall be located in some central portion of the State, and the Trustees may hold real and personal estate for its benefit. Every boy committed to the school shall be a charge at the rate of $50 a year to the county from which he has been committed. A law, which has been a dead letter for twenty years, is in existence, requiring Justices of the Peace to commit truant boys to reformatories, to be established in each county. As it would be manifestly unfair to require the establishment in each county of such institutions, so the law remained inoperative. Senator Woodin's bill is intended to remedy the defects of the old law. Senator Bixby introduced a bill providing that whenever a fine is imposed upon any person convicted of a misdemeanor the court imposing the fine may limit the term of imprisonment, in default of payment, to a term not exceeding one day for each dollar of the fine imposed.

THE QUARANTINE REPORT—DISMISSAL OF CANAL SUPERINTENDENTS — RESTITUTION OF MONEY OBTAINED FROM THE STATE BY FRAUD—SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The committee of the last Legislature which has been investigating the Quarantine and Emigration Commissions, held another session this evening, and decided to adjourn until the 26th inst. But few material additions were made to their forthcoming report, the gist of which was given in yesterday's TIMES. They will recommend, in addition to the other things already mentioned, that the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Ship-owners' Association, and the President of the Board of Health of New-York be appointed an Appellate Board, to which shall be referred all questions affecting quarantine matters, to serve without pay. In case the Legislature should increase the head-money on emigrants to $2 50, as will be advised, the committee will recommend that fifty cents of the increase be devoted to a sinking fund to pay off the debts of the commission.

On Tuesday next the Assembly Committee on Cities will hear arguments on Mr. Fish's bill to authorize the contract for pauper and convict labor, and on Wednesday a hearing will be had on Peabody's bill to curtail the powers of the Corporation Counsel of New-York City.

At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, Canal Superintendents McCrae, Kelly, and Scanlon were discharged. The two first are under indictment, and their removal was made because of that fact. Scanlon owes his dismissal to the fact that be had in his employ as clerk one John Kelley, who, when he was examined before the Canal Investigating Commission, refused to answer certain questions on the ground that to do so would criminate himself. Kelley was formerly George Lord's clerk.

Attorney General Fairchild turned in $8,500, the last installment of the money which Contractor Bennett obtained by means of fraudulent awards from the State, and paid back to avoid prosecution.

The Senate Special Committee to reapportion the State will probably be appointed to-morrow by Mr. Robertson, as President pro tem. It will consist of Senators Woodin, Harris, Rogers, Gerard, and three other gentlemen, not yet decided on. The Assembly Committee was announced to-day as follows: Messrs. Hogeboom, Sloan, Smith, A. J. Campbell, Gallagher, Fish, Sherman, Maynard, and McCarthy. When the Senate Committee is appointed the two committees will hold a joint consultation, and then proceed at once to perform the duties assigned to them.

THE NEW CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The new Canal Board met to-day, all the members being present. The Auditor reported as the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, on the canals as follows: Receipts, $1,919,846 78; payments, $1,350,697 29. On the Erie Canal the payments were $522,479 35; on the Champlain, $144,029 38; Oswego, $68,698 36; Cayuga and Seneca, $17,811 11; Chemung, $13,646 09; Crooked Lake, $4,185 45; Chenango, $18,844 07; Genesee Valley, $58,763 78; Black River, $45,044 33.

The resignation of Stephen C. Babcock as Resident Engineer was accepted. Mr. Dorsheimer submitted a resolution to appoint standing committees in the board, which was laid over.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED—THE OPENING SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 13.—Great interest continues to be manifested in the Landis-Carruth homicide trial. This morning the prosecution resumed the examination of witnesses. The pistol used by the accused was identified. Drs. Cook and Ingraham testified, the latter most of the morning. His evidence was that he early attended Mr. Carruth; probed the wound, and suggested that the abscess or other matter protruding from the aperture in his cranium should be opened, but that Carruth refused to permit him to operate. He further testified that in August, 1872, he heard another person had called on Landis to dissuade him from attending a Vineland meeting, when he [Landis] declared that if there was any disturbance, Carruth would be the first victim. The cross-examination was severe throughout. The evidence created a profound sensation. Shortly after the reassembling of the court, Attorney General Vannatta rose and said that the State would rest its case here.

Col. William E. Potter opened for the defense in a speech of nearly three hours' duration. He stated that the defense would show that after the injuries received by Carruth he had made steady progress toward recovery until the 1st of September—

At this point Mrs. Robbinson, a sister-in-law of the deceased, interrupted the speaker and was rebuked.

Counsel proceeded to say that on the 1st of September a probe was inserted two and a half inches into Carruth's brain, and two months later another probe was pushed to a depth of one inch in a direction entirely different from the direction of the bullet.

Another point in the defense will be insanity. Col. Potter gave nearly one hundred instances which would be offered in evidence to prove gradual insanity from 1872, and finally complete insanity at the time of committing the deed. The defense would also show that Landis inherited the taint from his grandfather. The defense claim that shortly after the prisoner's return from Europe in 1874 his condition was such as to excite the concern of his friends. One of his hallucinations was that while among the Tyrol Mountains he formed a compact with a spirit of the mountains and they were to defend each other. Some forty or fifty witnesses will be called for the defense.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION—LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES CHOSEN.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Union League Club was held at the club-house last evening. Only one ticket was voted for. It was stated in the annual report of the Executive Committee, read at the meeting, that the club had 929 resident, and 380 non-resident members. The death-roll for the year contains the names of thirteen resident and of seven non-resident members, nearly all of whom were well-known and distinguished citizens. The surplus funds in the treasury amount to $19,025 48. The committee regard it as something very satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the fact that the club had been deprived of the club-house for four months, its general prosperity had not been impaired. A report of the Committee on Political Reform, and an interesting report of William J. Hoppin in regard to the death of George Templeton Strong, who was an honorary member of the club, were read, and will be published shortly for the use of members. The report of Mr. Hoppin gives the history of the club in its early years and the services rendered to it by Mr. Strong. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers:

President—Joseph H. Choate.

Vice Presidents—William Cullen Bryant, Charles Butler, William E. Dodge, Noah Davis, James Emott, Isaac N. Phelps, Peter Cooper, Luther R. Marsh, Alexander T. Stewart, Jackson S. Schultz, David Dows, and Joseph Seligman.

Secretary—Louis Lewis.

Treasurer—George Cabot Ward.

Executive Committee, Class of 1878—James C. Carter, Seymour A. Bunce, George H. B. Hill, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and Nathaniel A. Prentiss.

Committee on Admissions—Albon P. Man, Benjamin Collins, Thomas C. Acton, Frederick D. Tappen, William H. Maxwell, L. DeForest Woodruff, and Charles F. Hardy.

Committee on Library and Publications—T. M. Cheesman, Vincenzo Botta, Llewellyn F. Barry, Fletcher Harper, Jr., George Jones, and Isaac F. Wood.

Committee on Art—Richard Butler, Eastman Johnson, Walter Brown, John Q. A. Ward, Thomas Hicks, George C. Magoun, and George A. Baker.

Committee on Political Reform—Dorman B. Eaton, Theodore Roosevelt, Isaac Sherman, Charles E. Whitehead, Daniel F. Appleton, Henry J. Scudder, Samuel B. H. Vance, Benjamin K. Phelps, Andrew W. Leggat, Charles A. Peabody, Oliver P. C. Billings, Jonas M. Bundy, and Charles C. Beaman.

Auditors—Walter M. Franklin, Joseph S. Lowrey, William H. Lowrey.

ECHOES OF THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Thomas G. Shearman said last night that the list of delegates at large and churches which are to form the mutual council of Congregational Churches to settle the differences between Mrs. Moulton and Plymouth Church had been completed, and would undoubtedly be given to the public to-day.

It was currently reported last night in Brooklyn, and pretty generally believed, that the Church of the Pilgrims (Rev. Dr. Storrs') had been invited to send delegates to the council, and that a meeting was held at the residence of Dr. Storrs last evening to consider the matter.

AN OCEAN MYSTERY.

WRECK OF THE HARVEST QUEEN.

SHE IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN RUN DOWN IN THE IRISH CHANNEL—A CREW OF THIRTY MEN LOST—STATEMENTS OF SAILORS ON THE ADRIATIC.

From information received in New-York yesterday, it is determined, beyond a doubt, that the Harvest Queen, a full-rigged ship of the Black Ball Line, was sunk by a collision in the Irish Channel, some time between Dec. 31 and Jan. 5, and that her crew, numbering thirty men, was lost, not a single survivor having been heard from since the disaster. It is further believed by the agent of the Black Ball Line in this City, from statements made by the sailors of the steam-ship Adriatic, that it was that vessel which came in collision with the Harvest Queen. The first known of the loss of the Harvest Queen was on Monday, when a private dispatch was received from the Liverpool house of C. H. Marshall & Co., owners of the Black Ball Line of sailing vessels, that head-boards and spars of a heavy ship had drifted ashore off Wexford which is a few miles north of Tukar light, on the coast of Ireland. It was also stated that the head-boards bore the name "Harvest Queen." A second confirmatory dispatch was received on Tuesday, but the fact of the loss was not fixed beyond doubt until yesterday.

STATEMENT OF THE AGENT.

Mr. Charles Lamson, of the firm of C. H. Marshall & Co., makes the following statement of the matter:

"The Harvest Queen left San Francisco for Liverpool on Aug. 21. She was laden with wheat, and was commanded by Capt. Jansen and manned by a crew of probably thirty men. Their names I cannot give. The orders were to sail directly for Queenstown, where the ship should touch for further orders. The Harvest Queen reached Queenstown Dec. 29. There her orders had been sent to proceed immediately to Liverpool, if possible without dropping anchor. I am not sure of it, but believe that she left Queenstown Dec. 30, and that she sank in the English Channel the morning of Dec. 31, and that the cause of her sinking was a collision with the steamer Adriatic. Our first information came by cable Monday, stating that the headboards and spars of the Harvest Queen had been picked up on the coast of Ireland. Orders were at once sent that a proper person be dispatched to investigate the matter, and Capt. Cunningham, who was formerly in our employ, but who is now a stevedore in Liverpool, was dispatched by our house there to make a thorough examination. A statement of his work was received to-night, and there is now no doubt that the Harvest Queen is a total loss. The news came by cable, and reads: 'Cunningham has been to Wexford. Identifies spars, headboard, forecastles, and rails as belonging to the Harvest Queen.' Now, the next question to determine is the time of the collision. I am confident that it took place on the 31st of December, but am not sure, for I have seen in the newspapers a dispatch that the ship did not leave Queenstown till Jan. 5. What she could be doing at Queenstown all the time from Dec. 29, when she arrived there, till Jan. 5, is more than I can understand, especially when I consider that the orders to proceed to Liverpool were so urgent. I have telegraphed to ascertain the precise time when the ship left Queenstown. If she left on Dec. 30, the Adriatic must have run her down. But if on Jan. 5, that could not be the case. The reasons that make me think the Adriatic run the ship down It is a fact that the Adriatic had a collision on the morning of the 31st of December just off Tuskar, near the place where the Harvest Queen went to pieces. We did not ascertain this fact from the Captain of the Adriatic, and I blame him very much for not reporting it. We should probably not know it if it had not leaked out through the stories of sailors and passengers. The first information of it came to us through the pilot who brought the Adriatic into this port last Sunday. He, having heard of the loss of our ship, told one of our stevedores that while on board the Adriatic he heard men talking about a collision which had occurred between Liverpool and Queenstown. This our stevedore immediately reported, and we at once made inquiries at the company's office and on board the Adriatic. At the company's office we learned nothing, and on board the steamer we were shown the public log, which had nothing to say about any collision, though we were told on board that there had been a very slight collision with a strange ship, whose jibboom the Adriatic had carried off; but they told us that the collision was so slight that they did not consider it worth while to report it. It was on Tuesday that we made inquiries. The next day there came a report that a sailor who had come over on the Adriatic to join his own vessel in New-York had told about town that the Adriatic had had a serious collision with a large ship off the coast of Ireland, and that he himself had heard the cries of men in the water just after the collision. The cries were distinct and loud shouts for "help." We did not think it best to do anything about the matter until we had fixed the fact of the loss, and when this afternoon this fact was indisputable, we called at the White Star Line office to make further inquiries. We were simply told that the company knew nothing beyond what had already been stated, but that there were serious rumors afloat about the Adriatic.

The Adriatic left Liverpool at 12 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 30. Ordinarily she would be off the place where the Harvest Queen was wrecked somewhere about midnight. On the other hand, the Harvest Queen, leaving Queenstown, would require from ten hours to twenty to get opposite to Tuskar. Thus, you see, the two vessels would come together.

VERSIONS OF THE DISASTER.

A TIMES reporter visited the docks of the White Star Line and boarded the Adriatic to see her official log. Neither the Captain or the executive officer was on board, and the second officer refused to give any information whatever. He said that all he knew was by hearsay and that he did not care to lose his place by giving information which it was his business to keep to himself. "But why," inquired the reporter, "was not the fact of the collision which you admit took place made public?"

"They were given to the company's agent in this city, and of him you can get what information you want. Do not talk with any of the crew about the matter for they are not to be relied upon. We have tried to keep them quiet, but have not been able to do it. They have told their stories all about this part of the City." The reporter soon after met the night watchman, and a number of the crew. "Do you know anything of the collision off the coast of Ireland?" was asked. "Yes, Sir, I do. There was a collision, and it took place at 2:40 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31. I was cleaning brass at the time and did not know anything about a collision until I heard the order given to put out the boats. We were hove to about three hours and then went on, not having picked up any of the crew. That's about all I know."

"Did you hear any cries for help in the water?"

"No, Sir, I didn't; but some of the crew did. It was common talk with the crew." Another sailor said: "I was asleep when the vessel struck, and was waked up by the shock; but I did not get up, for I did not suppose it was anything serious. When I came on deck in the morning I heard the story, and I have heard the matter talked over by the crew a great deal since. As I understand it, the lookout did not see the ship till we struck her. As soon as we struck her the Captain gave the word to let down the boats. After some bungling, the boats were got ready, but the order was countermanded before the boats were let down, and the steamer backed some distance. Then the boats were lowered and search was made, and the jibboom and some of the blocks of the ship were picked up. I myself saw these pieces of the ship. We left the spot before daybreak. I have heard a great deal of fault found with the Captain for not lowering the boats before backing the steamer, for the men all said that they heard cries in the water, and thought some of the crew might have been picked up if the boats had been immediately lowered. They also blame the Captain for leaving the place so soon."

STATEMENT OF THE WHITE STAR AGENT.

The agent of the White Star Line, Mr. R. J. Cortis, was seen at his residence, and he made the following statement:

"I will tell you all that I know of the matter. There is nothing that I wish to conceal. The Adriatic reached her wharf on Sunday. On Monday I saw Capt. Jennings. He told me that he had had a pleasant voyage, and he seemed to be in excellent spirits. He said nothing about any collision. The first intimation that I had of any collision was the next day, when my clerk told me that the Harvest Queen had been lost, and that it was reported about town that the Adriatic had come in collision with her. I was very much astonished, and sent for Capt. Jennings. I took him into my private office and inquired about the matter. He said, 'The collision was so slight that I did not think it worth while to say anything about it to you. It happened a little before 3 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31. The executive officer had charge of the steamer. He saw a ship approaching in a zig-zag course. Her movements were very irregular, so that he deemed it unsafe to keep the Adriatic moving in her regular course. He accordingly stopped the steamer ringing the bells to reverse the engine, and sent below for me. But the ship kept approaching and the steamer had backed so far that the white water was just about even with the funnels, when suddenly the ship turned about, crossing our bows, and she struck her jibboom on our anchor stock. I myself was on deck by this time, and, understanding that cries for help had been heard from the water, ordered the boats to be lowered, thinking that perhaps some sailors had been at work on the jib at the time of the collision, and had been swept overboard. The ship itself sailed off as if nothing had happened, and after keeping the steamer "hove to" about three hours without finding anything I ordered the bells to ring to go ahead. Subsequently I heard some talk among the men that we had sunk a vessel, but that was, of course, too absurd to be listened to. The collision was of no account whatever.'

"This statement of Capt. Jennings," continued Mr. Cortis, "reassured me. I had perfect confidence in him, so that I paid no further attention to the matter. I did not suppose there could be anything serious until to-night, when I went to the office at about 5 o'clock, and was told that Mr. Lamson had been there and told my clerk that the Harvest Queen was thought to have been run down by the Adriatic. I at once telegraphed to Capt. Jennings to meet me early in the morning at my office. When he comes I shall immediately take him to Mr. Lamson and shall try to find out the true facts of the case. I will admit that if the Harvest Queen left Queenstown on the 30th of December it is very likely that she came in collision with the Adriatic. My hope is that she did not leave Queenstown till later. As for Capt. Jennings, I am sure that he did not at the time consider the collision serious, but I am a little surprised that he said nothing to me about it."

Mr. Cortis said that he saw Capt. Allen, an American ship-master, on Wednesday, who was a passenger on the Adriatic. Capt. Allen told him that he was asleep at the time of the collision and knew nothing of it until the next morning, when coming on deck, he was asked, "Have you heard the news?" "What news?" he asked. "Why, we sank a ship last night." "I laughed at this story," said Capt. Allen, "saying that it was absurd that a collision sufficiently hard to sink a ship could occur without my waking up. I do not believe the story."

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

HE UTTERLY DENIES THAT THE HARVEST QUEEN WAS RUN DOWN BY THE ADRIATIC—HIS VERSION OF THE COLLISION.

Later in the evening a reporter of THE TIMES went on board the Adriatic for the purpose of getting the statement of Capt. Jennings, her commander, as to the circumstances of the collision. The Captain positively denied that the Adriatic had run down and sunk the Harvest Queen, and branded the entire story as an idle fiction on the part of the seamen of the steamer. He stated, however, that about 2 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31, while in the Irish Channel, thirty miles from Cork, the look-out on the Adriatic spoke a large sailing vessel on the starboard bow. The Adriatic at that time was going at the rate of seven knots an hour, but with the view to getting out of the way of the approaching ship the steamer increased her speed to nine knots. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, the sailing vessel—the name of which could not be ascertained—persisted in following so closely in the wake of the steamer that in a few moments after the all-right lights had been displayed her jib-boom carried away the anchor-stock of the steamer. Immediately after the collision the officers of the Adriatic asked if any assistance was needed by those on board the ship, but no answer was returned, the vessel gliding silently into the darkness, leaving a large piece of her jibboom on the steamer. Two boats were lowered, and the Adriatic lingered in the vicinity for upward of three hours after the accident, but no evidence of any persons having fallen overboard from the sailing vessel could be discovered. In concluding his brief narrative, Capt. Jennings reiterated the statement that he was in total ignorance of the name of the vessel, which he thought had done more damage to the Adriatic than the latter had done to her. He was anxious to learn her name, and expressed a hope that the matter would be fully investigated at the earliest possible date. Being questioned as to his reasons for withholding the particulars of the collision after the arrival of the Adriatic in this City, the Captain answered that the neglect was solely due to the fact that he did not regard the affair of sufficient importance as to warrant report after having transmitted an account to Liverpool. He was quite positive that the hulls of the two vessels had not touched, and that under that circumstance the damage to the sailing-ship was very light. In passing away out of sight after the occurrence of the accident, she did not show any signals of distress, but seemed rather to be endeavoring to escape as fast as possible.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOST VESSEL.

The Harvest Queen was a full-rigged ship of 1,625 tons burden. She was built of live oak by W. H. Webb, of New-York in 1854, and was considered a thorough sea-going vessel. She has been in the service of the Black Ball Line ever since she was built, and has been rated as one of the best ships owned by the company.

THE LATEST VERSION.

LONDON, Jan. 14—6 A. M.—The *Post* says it is feared that the ships Harvest Queen and Cape Comorin, the loss of which has already been reported, came in collision off Tuskar Light last Friday, and that all on board were lost.

THE SANITY OF DANIEL W. FIELD.

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SHERIFF'S JURY YESTERDAY—MR. FIELD AS A WITNESS.

A further sitting of the commission to inquire into the mental condition of Daniel W. Field before a Sheriff's jury was had yesterday, lasting until a late hour in the evening. Mr. Field, who is well known in New-York as a gentleman of considerable fortune, was present in the courtroom, with his wife and daughter-in-law. The first witness called was Daniel C. Field, a son of the above, and the petitioner in the proceedings. His examination lasted nearly two hours. He described in detail the various items of property owned by his father, and the disposition that had of late been made of some of them. His father married a lady of Boston about six years ago and her influence had estranged the remainder of the family from him. Previously to this he had been very kind to all, but now he would not have the witness at his home, though no reason had ever been given for this action. counsel for the petitioner then proposed to examine the witness as to the character of the Boston lady, but this was overruled by the commission as immaterial, though the counsel succeeded afterward in obtaining testimony that she had, at times, after her marriage, used improper language toward the witness, and had made every endeavor to prevent the children receiving any support from their father.

The petitioner's counsel then called Daniel W. Field, and this gentleman, though long a paralytic, and still suffering from great weakness, as evidenced by his unsteady gait toward the stand, immediately came forward. He was first interrogated by one of the Commissioners, to whom he stated that he was sixty-one years of age, and was born in Providence, R. I. As bearing upon his strength of memory and present soundness of mind, he was questioned as to some of the leading events of the day, of all of which he showed a good knowledge. He also answered all questions in regard to his property, stating, however, that at present all his business was transacted through an agent. As to certain property in Providence, which, it was alleged, had been deeded to his second wife through undue influence, he said that he "did not at that time expect to live long," and wished "to see that she was properly cared for." He had no ill-will toward any member of his family, and had not made any will. At this point the examination was continued by the counsel for the petitioner, and, considering the debilitated condition of the witness, was really of an aggravating nature. It was persisted in for some time, and until one of the jurors remarked that it was not fair to allow this, as Mr. Field was evidently suffering from the ordeal, and at the juror's suggestion his further examination was postponed until the next session.

Mr. Boyd, counsel for the defense, then called a number of medical witnesses to prove that the mental condition of Mr. Field was not impaired through the strokes of paralysis, after which the examination was adjourned until next week.

A REMARKABLE PEDAGOGUE.

Peter Kiernan, an Irishman, who has come to be familiarly known as "Old Forty-five," recently arrived from the old country, and by some means succeeded in obtaining employment as a teacher in the little public school at Dutch Farms, in the town of Southfield. Though his capabilities are said to be not very great, he has managed to keep his place, while his system of discipline is bad, as among other objectionable things, he smokes his pipe while teaching the children, and allows the scholars to go and come pretty much as they please. Yesterday a lad, seventeen years of age, for some trifling offense was ordered by Kiernan to hold out his hand for punishment with a ruler, which the lad refused to do Kiernan thereupon collared him, forced him down upon the floor between two benches, and punished him with his fists until he was badly hurt about the head and back—so much so that a physician had to be called when the boy reached home. It is understood that application will be made to the authorities for Kiernan's removal, and that he will be prosecuted for his abuse of the boy.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the sash and blind factory of Messrs. Sullivan & Co., at Steuben and Green streets, Jersey City. A general alarm was at once sounded, and every precaution taken to prevent the flames from spreading, but the burning factory was soon a sheet of flame, and it was only with difficulty that the conflagration was restrained from spreading to the equally inflammable material near by. The amount of the loss is estimated at $50,000; partially insured.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

LAST EVENING AT THE ACADEMY.

THE FIRST GREAT BALL OF THE SEASON—THE MUSIC AND THE DECORATIONS—WHO WERE PRESENT—THE LADIES' TOILETS.

There was what is termed a "crush" at the Academy of Music last night, the throng being in attendance as spectators of or participants in the Infant Asylum ball, one of those superb demonstrations of charitable sympathy, combined with munificence, for which the Metropolis is becoming so famous. The affair was, in every respect, a magnificent success, and reflected the highest credit on the motives, the energy, and the taste of its projectors and managers. The utmost care and foresight were displayed in all the details of arrangement, and nothing occurred to mar the general harmony and pleasure of the entertainment. The house details of management were under the personal direction of Mr. Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, and were, of course, admirably carried out. Two full bands of musicians performed a long and varied musical programme, the promenade music being under the direction of Gen. C. S. Grafulla. Adolph Bernstein's orchestra rendered the dance music, and the entire programme presented an unusually varied and well-arranged list of selections. The ball was given, as is generally known, in aid of the funds of the Infant Asylum, an institution founded in 1871, and which has since that time been fostered by and flourished under the most eminent patronage. In 1872 the managers opened a house of reception in Clinton place, which has sheltered not less than three thousand children, and has given relief and succor to several thousand indigent mothers. The entertainment of last evening was the fourth of the annual balls given in behalf of the asylum, and will prove pecuniarily, it is hoped, as it certainly was in numerical attendance, more successful than any that has preceded it.

The company did not begin to arrive until about 10 o'clock, and at that hour there were not more than 200 persons in the Academy, of whom not more than one-half were ladies. A few of these had taken their seats in the proscenium boxes, the balcony, and the gallery tiers, and were engaged in admiring the pretty *coup d'oeil* of the dancing floor and auditorium. The parquet was floored over with waxed planking, which also extended over the stage as far back as the third entrances from the "wings." At the back of the stage a "flat," representing a twilight garden scene, was set, fronted by a terrace or balcony, the steps leading up to which from the stage were flanked by gilt pillars. The stage was roofed in with a draped awning or canopy of white, so as to resemble the interior of a tent, and was illuminated with six handsome chandeliers. From the centre of the canopy depended a drop-light of gas-jets with the letters "I. A." wrought in a flaming monogram. The verge of the dancing floor, over the parquet, was pointed with six large vases of living flowers and plants, one at each of the entrances from the aisles of the parquet circle. These were the only decorations, excepting some ornamentation of the two lower proscenium boxes on the north side of the Academy. These were occupied respectively by Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bates and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius K. Garrison, with their friends. Mrs. Garrison's box was decorated with a white shield, dependent from the arch, festooned with evergreens and bearing on its field the letters "I. A." wrought in a monogram, of blue and crimson silk. The railing of the box was entwined with a spray of smilax. Mrs. Bates' box was distinguished by wreathings of evergreens surrounding the word "Treasurer," wrought in crimson letters on a white ground, and denoting the office which her husband holds in the management of the asylum.

By 10:30 o'clock large accessions had been made to the throng of magnificently attired ladies and gentlemen, and the seats in the orchestra circle and box tiers were being rapidly occupied by those patrons who take more delight in looking on than in the actual pleasure of the dance. Besides these the *foyers,* up-stairs and down, were the scenes of a busy spectacle, where scores of handsome women and accomplished and distinguished men promenaded and chatted, their numbers being continually augmented by other visitors newly arrived from the toilet-rooms. At 10:45 o'clock Gov. Tilden arrived, accompanied by L. M. Bates and Surgeon General Austin C. Flint, Jr., of the Governor's staff, with Mrs. Flint. They proceeded at once to Mrs. Bates' box, where they were welcomed by some friends, and next visited Commodore Garrison's box, adjoining, which had been specially tendered to the Governor's use by Mrs. Garrison. Here also the Governor was congratulated by many friends, and in a few minutes quite an impromptu levee was in progress. By this time there was a very large attendance, filling all the seats, aisles, lobbies, dressing-rooms, and vestibules of the Academy, and carriages by the score were continually arriving at the door of the Academy. During the preceding half hour Grafulla's band had charmed the ears of the assemblage by its performance of the overture, Auber's "La Sirène," and selections from Girofié-Girofla.

THE COMPANY.

It was 10:50 o'clock when the grand entrée was made to the strains of a stirring march. The promenade was led by Gov. Tilden, accompanied by Mrs. John C. Fremont, Commodore Garrison leading Mrs. Bigelow, and Surgeon General Austin C. Flint, Jr., and Mrs. Kendall. Next came Mr. L. M. Bates, Treasurer, accompanied by Mrs. Bates, and followed by the other officers of the society, succeeded by the general company. Gov. Tilden did not dance, but retired to the box of Commodore Garrison, from which he viewed the dancers. About eighty couples participated in the promenade, but when the call for the opening set of lanciers was sounded, about one hundred and twenty couples took the floor. The arrivals still continued to pour in, and, when the first waltz was reached the Academy was well filled.

Among those present, besides those mentioned were A. T. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart; Col. Thomas Stokes and Col. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, of Gov. Tilden's staff; Major Hess, United States Army; Dr. H. D. Nicoll, Mr. Leonard Haseltine and Mrs. Haseltine, Mr. J. W. Haseltine and Mrs. Haseltine, Mr. Harris Pardee, Mr. Joseph Case and Mrs. Case, Mr. William G. Bates, and Miss Mamie Bates, Arthur Leary, Dr. Joel Foster, Mrs. Kent, Charles Ely, Mrs. Craig, George W. Webber, Mr. Ronk, the Misses Hargous, Mrs. John McGinness, Mr. J. Clark Hazen, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Kendall and Miss Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. James Motley and Miss Motley, Miss Maud Estil, Mrs. E. N. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vincent, Dr. W. P. Worster, Mrs. Worster, and the Misses Worster, W. L. Patton, T. H. Stafford, Mr. Jeremiah Curtis, Mrs. F. H. Tows, Mrs. S. N. Bateman, C. G. Wolf, H. B. Streeter, Mrs. E. H. Enos, Mrs. R. C. Hutchings, Mrs. E. W. Scott, Mr. Allan Dodworth, Mrs. Gabriel Kent, Surrogate Van Schaick and Mrs. Van Schaick, Mrs. William Ogden Jones, Mrs. W. H. Henriques, C. W. Griswold, Mrs. G. W. Wethersbee, Mrs. Edward A. McAlpine, Mrs. C. B. Hackley, Mrs. S. A. Mann, Mrs. G. M. Ward, Mrs. John D. Mains, G. Bentham Rae, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., William De L. Boughton, Howell H. Barnes, John W. Robertson, Edwin B. Curtise, Charles G. Shields, James W. Tappin, and Hubert O. Thompson.

The boxes presented scenes of unusual brilliance, tier above tier displaying a wealth of rich toilets. The occupants of the boxes were as follows:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Mrs. Tows, Mrs. L. M. Bates, Mr. Jeremiah Curtis, Mrs. S. N. Bateman.

BALCONY BOXES.

1, Mr. James M. Motley; 2, Mr. C. G. Wolff; 3, Mr. H. B. Streeter; 4, Mrs. H. R. Enos; 5, Mr. Joseph Naylor; 6, Mrs. R. C. Hutchings; 7, Mrs. E. W. Scott; 8, Mrs. J. C. Carey; 9, Mrs. W. H. Henriques; 10, Mrs. S. A. Mann; 11, Mr. Henry Dunham; 12, Mrs. Benjamin Brandreth; 13, Mrs. E. A. McAlpine; 14, Mrs. C. B. Hackley; 15, Mr. Allen Dodworth; 16, Mrs. N. C. Cort; 17, Mrs. Gabriel Kent; 18, Mr. William Ogden Jones; 19, Mrs. Ayres; 20, Surrogate Van Schaick; 21, Mr. David Jones; 22, Mr. James W. Tappan; 23, Mr. S. A. Sawyer; 24, Mr. E. H. Ingersoll; 25, Mr. W. L. Strong; 26, Mr. William Dowd; 27, Mr. Samuel C. Thompson; 28, Mrs. G. M. Ward; 29, Hon. W. Wagner; 30, Mrs. Henriques; 31, Mr. Theodore Moss.

ARTISTS' BOXES.

"Gounod," G. W. Lord; "Verdi," George S. Leland; "Donizetti," Mrs. J. Decker; "Bellini," John Pondir; "Meyerbeer," J. E. Poillon; "Rossini," G. Bentham Rae; "Mozart," Mrs. John D. Townsend; "Grisi," C. W. Griswold, "La Grange," Mrs. G. W. Wethersbee and John C. Walkinshaw; "Piccolomini," Mrs. A. B. Darling; "Patti," Mrs. J. S. Case; "Kellogg," Miss Cockroft; "Nilsson," Mrs. David Watts; "Parepa," Mrs. John D. Mairs.

SECOND TIER.

No. 41, Mr. Brundrett; No. 42, Mrs. Herring; No. 43, Mrs. Darling; No. 44, Mrs. Wyman; No. 46, Mrs. George Kellogg; No. 47, Mrs. Edward Kemp; No. 48, Mr. C. W. Standart; No. 49, Mr. Boughton; No. 53, Mrs. Joseph Wooster; No. 56, Mr. Richardson; No. 60, Mrs. C. S. Groot.

UPPER TIER.

No. 108, Mr. Charles H. Davis; No. 109, William B. Barbour; No. 110, Dr. Freligh; No. 111, Mr. William E. Tait; No. 112, Mr. F. C. Richardson; No. 113, H. S. Morgan; No. 115, Mr. William D. L. Boughton.

THE LADIES' COSTUMES.

The toilettes were rich and varied. Mrs. C. K. Garrison wore a black velvet robe *en train,* white Duchesse lace overdress, festooned with diamonds; head-dress, feathers and diamonds. Mrs. John C. Fremont wore a trained dress of pink silk under an overdress of rich white point lace; headdress, feathers and diamonds; ornaments, gold and rubies. Mrs. E. N. Robinson was dressed in a white embroidered silk, of imported material, richly braided with pearls; diamond ornaments, and diamond aigrette in the hair. Mrs. A. T. Stewart wore a robe of maroon silk and velvet, with rich white antique lace trimming; diamond ornaments, and head dress of feathers and diamonds. Miss Laura Skeels was attired in a pale blue silk, with Valenciennes lace overdress, looped with trailing vines and blush roses; ornaments, turquois and pearls. Mrs. L. M. Bates wore a robe of imported black velvet, *en train,* trimmed with lace and jet ornaments; headdress, feathers and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds. Mrs. Leonard Haseltine wore a magnificent white silk dress heavily trailed, trimmed with black lace; ornaments, gold and choral; and Mrs. J. W. Hazeltine was attired in a costume of pale blue silk, with elaborate Valenciennes lace trimmings; ornaments, pearls. The Misses Hargous were attired in costumes of pink and white tulle, festooned with ferns and blush roses; ornaments, diamonds. Mrs. A. B. Darling wore one of Worth's costumes of cream-colored silk, intermingled with a new shade of plum color, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; diamond ornaments. Mrs. G. Weathersbee was attired in blue silk, with white silk overdress, elaborately trimmed and festooned with flowers; ornaments, pearls. Mrs. John D. Mairs wore a dress of light blue silk, elaborately trimmed with velvet of a dark shade and point lace; ornaments, diamonds. Miss Vincent wore a dress of green silk, of delicate shade, with lace overdress, festooned with roses; ornaments, diamonds; head-dress, diamond butterfly. Mrs. Ernest Peck wore a blue silk, with white tulle overdress, diamond ornaments. Miss Laye wore a pink silk, and black velvet trimmings; ornaments onyx and pearls. Mrs. C. N. Robinson wore a splendid white satin dress, with white point lace trimmings; diamond ornaments, head-dress, feathers and diamonds. Mrs. John McGuinness wore a blue silk, white crepe duchesse, and diamond ornaments. Miss Hilton wore a splendid white silk, under an ermine opera cloak; diamond ornaments. Mrs. William Bogert wore a ruby velvet and gray satin dress; diamond ornaments.

RAILWAYS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

THE EXCURSION RATES FINALLY AGREED UPON—WHY LOWER TARIFF WAS NOT GIVEN—THE CARRYING COMPANIES NEARLY UNANIMOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876.

It was supposed here that the Advisory Committee of the General Ticket Agents' Association would recommend in their report to the main body a reduction of fare for excursion rates during the Centennial six months of at least fifty per cent., instead of twenty-five per cent., as stated in THE TIMES of yesterday. Failing in that, the Centennial managers rejected a thirty-three per cent. reduction, which they did not obtain. Your correspondent to-day called upon Mr. Boyd, General Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, and from him obtained the reason why the Centennial managers were disappointed. Mr. Cole, the General Ticket Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was also present at the interview. Mr. Boyd stated that last year it cost his road two cents per mile to move passengers on through tickets, and that the proposed reduction of twenty-five per cent. would bring it to a less rate than two cents per mile for each passenger. It is proposed by the committee—and both gentlemen were of the opinion that it would be ratified by the main body—to sell excursion tickets at twenty-five per cent. below regular rates on all roads east of the meridian line of Omaha, commencing on the 1st day of May and ending on the 31st of October. These tickets will be good for one month from date, and will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia rates.

Just at this point Mr. Boyd explained, and was joined by Mr. Cole, why a large reduction was not proposed. During that time the gentlemen thought that there would be very few, if any, regular-priced tickets sold, because persons having business in New-York would take occasion to avail themselves of the privileges afforded by the excursion rates via Philadelphia, hence, there would be a falling off in the general receipts of the companies, or a much greater wear and tear on machinery to move a certain number of passengers to make up the deficiency.

The Central and Union Pacific Companies are evidently not favorable to the Centennial Exposition, and, as they control the only route across the continent, there can be no appeal. These organizations forwarded communications to the committee, announcing that they would make no excursion rates between San Francisco and Omaha, and that parties traveling over the road must pay full fare. The bad results of this action are already apparent in the fact that a party of 100 persons from Washington Territory, who expected excursion tickets, have announced their intention of not coming here at all, and no doubt many others will follow their example.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRINCIPLES.

ADDRESSES BY JOHN M'KEON AND CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY BEFORE THE CATHOLIC UNION—THE SUPPORT OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS URGED.

John McKeon delivered an address before the Catholic Union in the large hall attached to St. Francis Xavier's College, in West Sixteenth street, last evening. Among other things he said that in this Centennial year the torch of discord has been lighted, and Catholics are looked upon as dangerous to the State. I scorn the allegation. I, myself, and his Eminence the Cardinal, both natives and to the manner born, scorn such charges. We come here to speak as Americans in defense of the faith we hold. The American people are the fairest of all peoples when enlightened, but in this matter they have been misled. English literature and English history, both hostile to Catholicity, are taken by Americans as authorities in preference to others. We Catholics are looked upon here in America as the Turks are looked upon in Europe—as intruders. After detailing the important part played by his coreligionists in every epoch of the country's history, Mr. McKeon said, "And is all this to go for nothing? What is this war to be except a war against the highest civilization of the age? I do not believe that the war will amount to anything. But if it does come it will be a war in which there will be enacted such scenes as those we read of having occurred in Ireland in 1798. Presbyterian, Protestant, and Catholic united in that country in defense of political freedom, but here Presbyterian, Protestant, and Catholic will unite in defense of religious freedom. In conclusion, he urged the Union to adopt some means of enlightening the public mind, showing to it that Catholics would ask for nothing save what was right, but would submit to nothing that was wrong."

Cardinal McCloskey then came forward and, addressing the audience, said that he did not come there as a speaker, but merely as a listener. He could say for himself and also, no doubt, for the audience, that he was not disappointed, but, on the contrary, delighted with the words of eloquence he had heard, and the true Catholic ring they had about them. He was thankful for the good advice which the eloquent gentleman preceding him had given them. Continuing, he said: "I feel a deep interest in the working of the Union, and I am delighted at the Catholic spirit which animates every heart present. If I am not often present among you, do not think, therefore, that I feel little or no interest in your work. The fact of your existence is a great work in itself. It brings you more together, makes you take greater interest in Catholic affairs, but, above all, it brings you in closer relation and binds you more closely to the head of the Church." Cardinal McCloskey then alluded to the work being done by the Catholic Unions in Europe, in giving their sympathy and assistance to their persecuted brethren in Germany. "It has been said," continued the Cardinal, "that we are to have our turn. It will be an honor. I have often thought it would be hard if we would be passed over. It would not be a blessing to be left out. We have rather to be thankful for it. It would be nothing new to you nor to your fathers. It will do you no harm. Consequently, I say, if it has to come, let it come, and the spirit of the Catholic faith will take deeper root. But I think the only trouble is that you do not vote the right ticket; so, after all, it will only be a political row. But I give you this piece of advice: the fire has been lighted, and they hope we Catholics will furnish the fuel. Let us not be excited; do not throw fagots on the fire; go on quietly; give no offense; but, rather, pray for them, saying with our Lord, 'Father forgive them for they know not what they do.' They are the aggressors; let us stand on the defensive. Show your support of Catholic schools, stand firm to the great principle of Catholic education for Catholic youth, and God will bless you and give you a great reward hereafter. [Loud applause.]"

"Throw Physic to the Dogs; I'll None of It."

We do not in the least feel like blaming *Macbeth* for this expression of disgust; indeed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics offered to the public are great, repulsive-looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had *Macbeth* ever taken DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encouraging, when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar-coated pellet, no larger than a grain of mustard, will as promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. These little pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS.—*Advertisement.*

THERE'S ONE PLACE.

There is one place where you can have teeth drawn without feeling it, at Dr. COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis. 50 cents and $1.

MARRIED.

BLANKE—ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. W. A. Leonard, Rector, GEO. C. BLANKE to LUCY R. ROBINSON all of Brooklyn.

BROWN—McKESSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. R. P. Rogers, D. D., VIRGINIA GREENWAY, daughter of John McKesson, to GEORGE BRUCE BROWN.

BROWNING—RUTTER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1876, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, assisted by Rev. M. Lenalow, JOHN H. BROWNING to Miss I. V. R. RUTTER, daughter of the late John Rutter, of this City. No cards.

CARPENTER—CAROTHERS.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, 1876, at Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, by Rev. David Inglis, D. D., JAMES B. CARPENTER to EMILIE, daughter of J. Carothers, Esq., of Brooklyn.

COLEY—TALLMAN.—Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jamesburg, by Rev. R. S. Everit, FRANK W. COLEY, formerly of Westport, Conn., to MINNIE H., daughter of J. B. Tallman, Jamesburg, N. J.

FLACK—BESSAC.—At the house of Charles E. Butler, Esq., brother-in-law of the bride, Hudson, N. Y., by Rev. G. C. Yeisley, assisted by Rev. Dr. Flack, brother of the groom, Prof. ROBERT C. FLACK, of Claverack College, New-York, to ANNA O. BESSAC, daughter of the late Henry W. Bessac, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y. No cards.

GLENDINNING—LIVERMORE.—At West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., New-York City, on Jan. 12, 1876, by Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, WILLIAM GLENDINNING, Esq., of Philadelphia, Penn., to Miss CALLIE H. LIVERMORE, daughter of Benjamin M. Livermore, Esq., of Morrisania, New-York City.

ODELL—LANE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., at St. Paul's M. E. Church, SARAH G., daughter of Harvey B. Lane, Esq., to THOMAS S. ODELL, Jr., all of this City.

WILMERDING—TRACY.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 12, by Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., FERDINAND S. WILMERDING, of New-York, to EMMA LOUISE, daughter of Benjamin F. Tracy, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

DANIELL.—In Brooklyn, 12th inst., suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, EDWARD S. DANIELL, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence, No. 65 Joralemon st., at 4 o'clock on Friday, 14th inst.

DENNIS.—At New-London, Conn., suddenly, of disease of the heart, Jan. 13, SARAH ANN DENNIS, eldest sister of Charles Dennis of this City.

DU BOIS.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876, CHARLES DU BOIS, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HARTSHORNE.—At Middletown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 12, LOUISE WIKOFF, daughter of Charles J. Hendrickson, and wife of Edward M. Hartshorne.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Middletown, on Friday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains by the Central Road of New-Jersey, (Long Branch Line,) leave the foot of Liberty st. at 11 o'clock A. M., and return at 4 o'clock P. M.

HOWE.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, Mrs. SARAH HOWE, relict of Andrew Howe, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. C. H. Longstreet, 141st st., North New-York, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HYATT.—At West Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876, GEORGE HYATT, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the West Mount Vernon Depot for the arrival of the 11:40 train from Grand Central Depot. Interment at Woodlawn.

LEFURGY.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, Jan. 12, MARTIN LEFURGY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Church at Hastings, on Saturday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock. Service at his late residence at 10:30 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M.

MACNAUGHTAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, of pneumonia, ARCHIBALD, son of Archibald and Elizabeth Macnaughtan, aged 7 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 312 Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

POWELL.—At Magnolia, Florida, on the 12th inst., WILLIAM DEVENS POWELL, in the 37th year of his age, eldest son of the late Dr. W. J. Powell, United States Navy.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PRATT.—At Hartford, Conn., Jan. 12, of diphtheria, FREDERICK TYLER, second son of Henry C. and Kate C. Pratt, of this City, aged 6 years.

SPECK.—At Morrisania, N. Y., Jan. 13, ELIZABETH SPECK, eldest daughter of Adolph and Evalina M. Speck, aged 14 years, 4 months, and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Potts Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington av., between 167th and 168th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN Has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Commandership, with the Star, of the Order of Isabella la Catolica, and the Commandership of the Order of Charles III., in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On Saturday at 5 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ART SALE!

BY ORDER OF W. D. SHIPMAN, ESQ.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The entire collection of Fine Modern Paintings, belonging to WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, Esq.

Comprising examples by celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

Now on Exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, OLD stand No. 37 Nassau st.

On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, great sale of music, pianos, and organs, comprising 50,000 pieces of sheet music by Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Warner, Glover, Chopin, Brinsley Richards, A. Sullivan, Thomas, &c. Twenty-five organs and pianos by Mason & Hamlin, Estey, Burdett, Steinway, Haines, Decker Brothers; also, two fine Erben pipe organs now on exhibition.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS. 45,000 horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,430.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN BEEF, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal of the best quality; also in Poultry, Game, fresh Eggs, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Its present popularity is the result of pure merit.—*Commercial, Pittsburg, Penn.*

There is not a dull page between its covers.—*New-York Times.*

In fact, the Galaxy is a "Star" magazine.—*Commercial Bulletin, Boston.*

THE GALAXY
FOR 1876.

IN THE NEXT NUMBER WILL BEGIN
GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER'S
REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE WAR.

These articles, it is believed, will be second only to Gen. Sherman's Memoirs"—as vivid pictures of army life and startling adventure.

The Serial, "MADCAP VIOLET," by WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," began in the last number of the GALAXY.

THE GALAXY FOR 1876
Will contain articles by
ALBERT RHODES, JUSTIN McCARTHY, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, HENRY JAMES, JR.,
And all the leading writers.

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NO FAMILY CAN AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT.

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SHELDON & COMPANY,
New-York.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING at No. 20 St. Mark's place, at 8 o'clock. JOHN H. BRADY, President. G. PATRICK OSBORNE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President. JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st. ALBERT BOGERT, Sec. WALTER S. PINCKNEY, Pres.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 357 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,264 head, or 192 cars (79 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 331 cars same time last week, (difference in the receipts of the week thus far 139 cars less,) 397 cars same week last year. There was no market to-day; fresh arrivals were through consignments; odds and ends all disposed of to city trade; yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,000 head, against 6,800 head same time last week, 16,400 head same week last year. The market was active for what stock was on sale; 1,500 head disposed of; yards bare of stock; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 87 lb. at $5 50; 96 lb. at $5 40; 94 lb. at $5 62½; 93 lb. at $5 87½; and 80 lb. at $5; Indiana Sheep averaging 81 lb. at $4 87½; Michigan Sheep averaging 92 lb. $4 87½; 80 lb. at $4 62½; 88 lb. at $5 and 80 lb. at $5 40. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,500 head, against 13,700 head same time last week, 20,600 same week last year. The market was fairly active, demand good; sales of 2,300 Yorkers at $7 25@$7 45; 1,000 head heavy Hogs at $7 35@$7 50; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 3,400 head; market active and firm; Stock Steers, $3@$4; fair to medium, $4@$4 75; good, $4 87½@$5 12½; choice, $5 75@$6 50; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 40,000 head; market opened dull and lower; light Bacon grades, $7 10@$7 15; New-England grades, 7 20@$7 30; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 4,000 head; market dull; common to choice, $4@$6.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Hogs—Prices lower; sales at $6 75@$7.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 8,186 bales; gross, 8,645 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,975 bales; to the Continent, 500 bales; coastwise, 3,000 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 300,838 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.@11¾c.; net receipts, 1,788 bales; exports, to France, 903 bales; to the Continent, 1,680 bales; coastwise, 890 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 66,949 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 3,732 bales; gross, 3,763 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,498 bales; sales, 2,080 bales; stock, 80,118 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 13.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,059 bales; exports, coastwise, 438 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 72,948 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 13, and the business transacted was of an interesting character. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of R. M. Harrison, Esq., Referee, disposed of an extensive list of improved property belonging to the estate of John Hecker, deceased, the well-known flour man. At the sale there was no outside bidding, no maps having been prepared, and no publicity, other than the legal notice, being given of the auction. The prices obtained for the property must, therefore, be termed nominal, as it was all taken by heirs to the estate at a valuation fixed upon before the sale, and the sale was made mainly for the purpose of perfecting title. The estate was divided into five parcels, and the valuation at which each lot was taken was as follows: One house, with lot 27 by 106.8, No. 78 Irving place, south-east corner of Nineteenth street, $40,000; Louisa G. Brigham. Nineteen lots, together forming a plot in size 180 by 204.2 by 200 by 103.9 by 20 by 103.7, with buildings, situate on Rutgers place, (Monroe street,) extending through to Cherry street, 103.2 feet east of Jefferson street, known as lots Nos. 6 to 14, both inclusive, and Nos. 26 to 35, both inclusive, on map of the William B. Crosby Homestead, taken by John V. Hecker at $90,000. Three houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Rutgers street; taken by S. E. Schofield at $45,000. One large warehouse, with plot 126 by 120 by 129 by 120, known as Nos. 195 to 205 Cherry street and Nos. 460 to 470 Water street, the plot including both the north-west and south-west corners of Pike street slip; taken by George V. Hecker at $230,000. One mill, machinery, &c., with plot having a frontage of 50 feet on each street, Nos. 266 and 267 Cherry street and Nos. 520 and 522 Water street; taken by George V. Hecker at $194,500. From the above figures it will be seen that the total valuation of the real estate, as fixed upon by the parties interested, is $599,500. As the prices realized cannot be taken as a criterion of value, a summary of this auction is omitted. Messrs. Bleecker & Co. also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second street, for $2,525, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, one West One Hundred and Second street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $2,675, both lots being purchased by George H. Peck. The sale by the same firm of a house and lot on East Thirty-fourth street, east of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 1.

James M. Miller, at an Executor's sale, to close the estate of John J. McKinney, deceased, sold the premises No. 391 Greenwich street, east side, 75 feet south of Beach street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick store and dwelling upon the front thereof, and a small three-story brick building in rear, for $14,950, the name given in as the buyer being Battersby. Mr. Miller also knocked down some 120 lots, (many of them with buildings thereon,) located at Hoboken, N. J., and situated respectively on Washington, First, Willow, Garden, Ferry, Newark, and Harrison streets, Paterson avenue, and on Madison, Grand, Jefferson, Adams, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth streets, for $152,290 in the aggregate. The greater portion of this property, we were informed after the auction, was sold.

D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel two lots, each 25 by 102.2, one on West Seventy-second street, north side, and the other on West Seventy-third street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 375 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $18,000, the buyer being Joel Melick, plaintiff in the legal action.

The only other business transacted was an adjournment by Peter F. Meyer of the legal sale of a lot on Third avenue, north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, to Feb. 1.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day at the Exchange two sales are noticed, namely:

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac S. Signor, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 80, on Third avenue, east side, 42 feet east of Eighty-third street.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, JAN. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

2 lots, one on West 72d st., n. s., and the other on West 73d st., s. s., (rears adjoining,) 375 ft. w. of 8th av., each 25x102.2, sold in one parcel	$18,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot, 11th av., w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 102d st., 25x100	$2,525
1 lot, West 102d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.11	2,675

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick store and dwelling, (front,) 1 three-story brick building, (rear,) and lot, No. 391 Greenwich st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Beach st., lot 25x100	$14,950

HOBOKEN, N. J.

By James M. Miller.

120 lots and 15 buildings, situated respectively on Washington, 1st, Willow, Garden, Ferry, Newark, and Harrison sts., Paterson av., and on Madison, Grand, Jefferson, Adams, 9th, 12th, 14th, and 15th sts., aggregate	$152,290

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

White st., No. 19, s. s., 146.11½ ft. w. of Church st., 22x100.1¾; Ann O. Humphreys to Joseph T. Smith	nom.
29th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100; Fanny Cohen and husband to Jacob David	$22,000
39th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100; Nicholas Harper to Sylvester Harper	nom.
3d st., s. s., No. 300, 22.7x106; John G. Attridge and others to Caroline Rosenbaum	nom.
1st av., w. s., 74.8½ ft. n. of 35th st., 25x100; William Keim to B. Amend	nom.
Highbridge av., e. s., 246.6 ft. e. of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; B. McDonald and wife to John Barry	
Dyer st., 163.10x100, 24th Ward; Ellen Casey and husband to Maria Rooney	nom.
Essex st., No. 46, leasehold; A. Jamison to Hannah Barnett	4,000
26th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x98.9; Edward Patterson, Referee, to John Keys	11,600
8th st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x73.2; Anna Paul to Earnest Ohl and others	15,100
Broome st., s. w. corner of Orchard st., 25x87.6; also, Broome st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Orchard st., 25x87.6; Orville N. Purdy to Melinda R. Purdy	2,500
12th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.11; George W. Carr, Referee, to George M. Miller and others	1,000
12th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.11; George W. Carr, Referee, to Aug. Belmont, Executor	2,400

LEASE RECORDED.

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince, four years; Henry Bail and others to Max Stadler	$25,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME UP-TOWN RESIDENCE,
with four lots, for sale low.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
No. 1 Pine st., and No. 956 Broadway,
corner 23d st.

PARTIES WISHING TO EXCHANGE PROPERTIES will do well to call on us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well-rented City property, and unencumbered, well-located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call, or address,
E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, an attractive four-story 20 feet brown-stone house in fine order; lot, 100. Possession when desired. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
BY
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

Madison av., corner, near 37th st., extra wide and elegant.
No. 238 Madison av., extra wide and elegant.
No. 254 Madison av., (new.)
No. 13 East 38th st., with stable in rear.
No. 18 East 40th st., 30 feet wide.
No. 11 East 36th st., extra wide, with stable.
Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., extra wide.
56th st., close to 5th av. a beautiful house.
No. 20 West 39th st., 22 feet wide.
Park av., near 38th st., a beautiful house.
38th st., close to 5th av., full size, with extension.
No. 10 West 57th st., elegant.
No. 31 5th av., 26 feet wide.
No. 59 5th av.

ALSO,
a large number of other first-class houses at bargains. For permits and full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
W. N. GRISWOLD,
NO. 744 BROADWAY.

I have for sale, on easy terms, a most splendid property at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, facing the Great East Chester Bay and the East River. Water approaches, dock, &c.; roads and drives. The mansion alone cost nearly all that is asked for the property. A rare chance for charitable societies or private investors. Attached to this property there are a number of elegant new cottages, with all modern improvements. Also, a number of beautiful building sites, to be sold separate or together.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY for sale. Send for printed list.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 20 WEST 39TH ST.—FOR SALE, THE attractive four-story brown-stone house No. 20 West 39th st., 22 feet front, 55 feet deep; lot 98.9. Price reduced. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THREE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE CORNER houses for sale on the best parts of 5th and Madison avs. One with stable adjoining. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & C., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A MEDIUM-SIZED four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, situated on 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; leasehold. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20.6x56 feet, for sale in 46th st., just west of 5th av. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

GOTHIC TOP.—SMOKING CHIMNEYS cured or no charge; thirty days trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

WM. CRUIKSHANK HAS REMOVED to office No. 45 Astor House. General management of real estate a specialty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PROSPECT VILLA, CORNER OF Richmond Hill and Prospect av., Stamford, Conn., one of the healthiest and most eligible situations to be found anywhere. The property for sale consists of a first-class modern dwelling-house overlooking the village of Stamford and Long Island Sound, and presenting a most charming view. In the handsomely laid out grounds of five acres are summer-houses and many tasteful objects. There are excellent out-houses, including stables, carriage-houses, gardener's house, and green-house. To any one wanting an accessible country family residence, being within half a mile of railroad depot and sixty-seven minutes from New-York, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Springs of the purest water and gas on the premises; in fact, everything desirable. Apply to OWNER, No. 73 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE STORES SOUTH-WEST CORNER CHURCH AND LEONARD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. Sale under the direction of
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Esq., Referee.

The very substantial five-story Nova Scotia front stores and lots, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard st., south-west corner Church st. The stores are first-class in finish and build; are well rented, and cover the entire plot of ground, being 75 feet on Church st. and 100 feet on Leonard st.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.
MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET AT ROSELLE, N. J.—FIVE TO FIFTY acres of land with cottage house, containing twelve rooms; carriage-house, barn, stable, (will accommodate five horses,) cow-house, ice-house, wood-house, &c., complete; one mile from depot; arrangements may be made to have stock remain on the place. For further particulars, address HOME, Box No. 202 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 115 AND 117 FULton street; double building, fifty-two feet front on Fulton st., extending through to Ann st.; desirably located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing-house. Apply at No. 1 Platt st., or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH POWER, BUILDING 25 BY 90, OR in floors. Inquire at No. 177 Prince st.
W. WESTERFIELD.

STORES FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL trade to rent. Apply to agents for the owners.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, a house below 40th st., near 5th av.; price not to exceed $30,000. Address, stating street and number, HOUSE, Box No. 1,820, City Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Trustworthy and most reliable Servants' Institute, corner of 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) a large number of respectable cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, girls for general house-work, &c., with the very best of references, are waiting for situations in private families, hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, laundries, &c., at reduced wages, for City or country. All these servants can be faithfully recommended. Notice this address particularly.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of refinement, as companion, occasional correspondent, and would sew some, or superintend a house where a sister's interest would be appreciated; would travel; small compensation for pleasant home in small American family; references. Reliable parties may address one week Post Office Box No. 374 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy, respectable young girl; is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, and a good seamstress; willing to do all or either work; neat in her person and obliging; has over two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; or to take care of a baby. Address M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—By a French Protestant young woman, or as nurse and seamstress; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Inquire at No. 8 Morton st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would go as laundress and assist with the chamber-work of a small family; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY a respectable girl at chamber-work and laundress, or chamber-work and waiting. Call for two days at No. 131 East 71st st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR light house-work; no objections to boarding-house; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 14.

CHAMBER-MAIDS AND WAITRESSES, &c.—By two Protestant Welsh girls as chamber-maid and waiting, or help with the washing, the other chamber-work and waiting or take care of growing children and sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 327 East 12th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid, waitress, or to assist with washing; willing and capable; best City reference; her last employer can be seen. Apply at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and nurse; is willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; first-class references; City or country. Inquire for Maggie, 403 West 29th st., West-side Relief Association.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands dress-making; has lived several years waiting on ladies. Call at No. 206 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; two years' reference. Call at No. 551 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing, or would do house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room 6.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Maid to an Elderly Lady.—Satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address or call for two days, No. 157 East 37th st., corner 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 483 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of grown children and sew; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 216 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing for a small family; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 219 East 29th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by day cleaning offices, or would go as laundress by day at $1 per day or $5 per week; fifteen years' reference. Call, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. at No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Welsh woman, with nine years' reference, as first-class family cook and laundress; last employer to be seen; is a clean, willing, and reliable woman; able to work for a large family and not particular as to City or country; understands milk and butter. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGlish woman, who is a superior cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches, soups, meats; can bone and lard and get up all kinds of fancy side dishes; English, Spanish, and French styles; is a first-class pastry cook; either public or private; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; is neat, willing, and obliging; best of City references; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOTHER AND daughter, one as a first-class cook, the other as laundress, or to do the work between them; no objection to short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 3d av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or would do the entire work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 26th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; has the best of City reference. Address C. P., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—IN A private family, or private boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., rear, second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker; best of reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands soups, meats, game, and vegetables; also, pastry; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; is a good laundress; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK AND BAKER; understands soups and game in all its branches; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTESTant girl as first-class cook. Call on or address Cook, No. 8 West 24th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable colored women; one to do cooking and the other to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family. Apply at No. 145 West 32d st., first floor, front house.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will do the work between them; best City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook in a small private family; country preferred; can furnish best of references. Address M. A. O., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable colored woman; neat and tidy; perfectly willing to go to the country, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young girls, one as cook, the other as first-class waitress; have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, boning, and larding; two and one-half years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Address B. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 163 3d av., corner 44th st., over the tea store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-RATE cook in a private family; is a good baker; will do the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 102 West 39th st., first bell.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; CAN MAKE GOOD bread and biscuit, also pastry; is willing to assist with the washing; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS bread, cake, and pies; would assist in coarse washing; three years' City reference. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as cook and assist with washing and ironing in a private family; City reference. Address M. H., Box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker; will assist with washing; best City references. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 563 3d av., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 183 1st av., one flight stairs, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private house. Address Cook, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK who is willing to take charge of a kitchen; best of City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call at or address No. 232 East 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH LADY DRESS-maker wishes a few more families' work at home; children's and ladies' suits made up in the latest style; also all kinds of plain sewing. Call at No. 222 West 17th st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman would like a few more engagements by the day or week; terms $1 50 per day; good references. Call at No. 145 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—MME. COMO, FRENCH DRESSmaker, wishes a few more engagements. No. 116 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN widow, with one child two years old, as housekeeper in a widower's family; a home more an object than high wages. Address P., Box No. 232 Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent as housekeeper; City or country; best references given and required. Address J. W. N., Post Office Box No. 5,216.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, with first-class references, to do general house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging, and very neat and tidy, and will serve for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do house-work; (has a boy eight years old;) is a good cook and laundress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No 129 West 19th st. for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SWEDE GIRL, not afraid of work; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS house-worker, or plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 248 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light house-work for a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 310 East 33d st., one pair stairs, back.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWISS Protestant maid; is a thorough hair-dresser and a good seamstress; speaks German, French, and English. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST CLASS FRENCH ladies' maid; cutting, fitting, and dressing hair beautifully; having the best of references. Seen or address at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable girl as lady's maid and seamstress; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 West 25th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWISS, PROTESTant; first-class hair-dresser; well experienced in all duties. Address E. S., No. 122 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who understands her business thoroughly, having lived with some of the first families in this City, from whom she can furnish satisfactory testimonials; desires washing to do at her own home. Call or address M. S., No. 122 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS a very superior laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has both personal and written references from her last place, which are unexceptionable. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; does French fluting, plaiting, and all kinds of finery; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 24th st., back room, second flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman as laundress, or would go as cook in a first-class family; best references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE LAUNdress; can do fluting, puffing, and clear-starching; has good testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WOULD assist with chamber-work; has best City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED HIGHLY respectable woman as first-class laundress; understands washing ladies' fine laces, and can do French fluting in first-class manner; has three years' reference. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; does French fluting, plaiting, and all kinds of finery; best City reference. Call at No. 222 East 29th st., back room, second flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class laundress; one who understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in private family; City reference. Call at 213 East 25th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; good City reference. Call at No. 350 East 19th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NICE YOUNG GERMAN GIRL to mind a child or do light house-work; tidy, obliging, and fully capable of doing chamber-work and waiting; City or country; wages a trifle. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; is trustworthy and competent in her business; or will attend upon an invalid lady; is experienced in sickness; has first-class City reference. Call or address No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO HAS EXcellent references, and is a good seamstress; can speak English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of children; will make herself generally useful; good City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 34th st., back room, third floor; Miss Thies.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, (PROTESTANT,) capable of taking the entire charge; understands her business perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to wait on a lady; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Call or address No. 169 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Ring second floor bell.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse to growing children; would make herself useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; best City reference. Call at No 109 West 15th st., in the rear.

NURSE AND TO SEW, OR DO LIGHT WORK.—By a neat, competent American girl of sixteen; an orphan; is industrious and active; has good reference. Can be seen at 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PERSON WHO IS FULLY competent to take full charge of a baby; good seamstress; can cut and fit; can come well recommended. Call at No. 340 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON TO TAKE ENtire charge of growing ladies; has excellent accent and good references. Call for two days at No. 223 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANTS' NURSE; has the best City references; lady to be seen. Call or address for three days No. 1,233 Broadway, the French office.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has first-class reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CApable of taking care of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; runs two machines, and sews neatly by hand; can cut and fit or make elaborate underclothing in the best manner; will do either nursing or chamber-work, and for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 363 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress and dress-maker would engage for $7 a week. Call at No. 320 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who will assist with chamber-work or grown children; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN American young woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; willing to be generally useful; no objections to a boarding-house or hotel; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong, willing girl, who is a good waitress, and a very quick, active girl; would not object to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Scotch young woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; willing to be generally useful; no objections to a boarding-house or hotel; good references. Address W. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WHO can take the place of a man, with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH PROTestant; highest City references. Address A. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO out by the day, or would take washing home; understands puffing, fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 24 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, families' washing. Call for two days at No. 155 West 24th st., top floor, back.

MALES.

BREWER.—AS ALE BREWER OF FIRST-CLASS; nine years experience; having sold my interest. Address, W. J. WADEMAN, Bay City, Mich.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; first-class City reference; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st., top floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has seven years' reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, with the very best of references, as coachman; can drive four or six horses; is strictly temperate, and of very good manners, and of admirable appearance. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom, who has seven years' City reference for honesty, sobriety, &c.; is highly recommended; married, no family. Address J. P., Box 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man as coachman and gardener; can produce the best City and country reference from his last employer, and can make himself generally useful. Apply, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 431 West 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A good City driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; is not afraid of work; has eighteen years' first-class reference. Call or address W. B., No. 28 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands the business; no objections to the country; eleven years' reference from last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; has lived with first-class families in this City. Call on or address J. M., care of M. A. Coleman saddler, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS A good, careful City driver; can be highly recommended from his last place. Address J. D., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family; has seven years' City reference from present employer. Can be seen at No. 8 East 31st st., for two days.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A VERY REspectable couple; the man is an excellent farmer, gardener, and coachman; the woman a good cook and first-class laundress; would also take charge of a laundry, in the City or country, for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, WITH A SMALL family; has had sixteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; now or next Spring, to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; none but those who are in want of a first-class gardener need apply. Address O. R., Box No. 120 Post Office, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; twenty-one years' experience in greenhouses and graperies, hot and cold; fully competent to take charge of first-class place where improvements are needed. Address J. B. G., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, ornamental planting of the same; would care one horse; can milk; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, OR would go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for J. C., at J. B. Brewster's, corner 21st st. and 5th av.

PAINTER.—BY A PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, a job at painting, paper hanging, calcimining, &c.; can put a house in first-class order at half the usual price; references given. Address Painter, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged thirty years, who can groom, care, and drive horses; care cattle; is a good milker; build fires, tend furnaces, &c., &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty years, who can groom, care, and drive horses, care cattle, is a good milker, builds fires, tends furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Address J. A., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN years of age, to make himself generally useful; can wait on table; has first-class reference; wages moderate. Address A. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN OF very good appearance and polite habits, as waiter in a private family or hotel; City or country; has first-class references. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, speaking English, lately landed from Paris, in a private family; City references. Address Lyon, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; FIRST-CLASS references. Call on or address J. H. F., No. 745 10th av., Room No. 6.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; HAS good references; will work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 104 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable reference. Address G. R., drug store, No. 686 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man; understands his duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best City and old country references. Address J. McA., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, JEWISH, WOULD LIKE to find employment as clerk in clothing-house or otherwise; good City references. Address C. A. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

OFFICE BOY—TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL; must write a good and rapid hand. Address, in his own handwriting, D., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A BUTLER HAVING A THOROUGH knowledge of his business and a disposition to attend to it. Address Box No. 1,078 Post Office, with references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE; GERMAN OR English preferred. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 48 West 34th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED PERson as resident governess; musical instruction required; German or French preferred. No. 9 East 45th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with City references. Apply this day between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 51 7th av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,811, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: An Analytical and Practical Synopsis of all the Cases argued and reversed in Law and Equity in the Court for the Correction of Errors of the State of New-York from 1799 to 1847. By Ralph Lockwood. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. L. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,811, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; prepared and published in pursuance of a statute law of the State, by Thomas Day. Volume 2, second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,810, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; prepared and published in pursuance of a statute law of the State by Thomas Day. Volume 1, second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Nos. 184 TO 192 CHURCH ST., CORNER OF WHITE ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of STADLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement therefrom of Mr. MAX STADLER. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in liquidation.
MAX STADLER,
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD B. SIMON.

The undersigned, members of the late firm of STADLER & CO., will continue the clothing and woolen business under the style of NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., at the old stand corner of Church and White sts.
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD B. SIMON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WARD & MEADE is dissolved by EDWARD G. WARD retiring therefrom.
EDWARD G. WARD,
JACOB K. MEADE.

The business of the late firm will be continued by
JACOB K. MEADE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PRIVATE RETREAT FOR THE INTEMPERATE," located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

The "PRIVATE RETREAT," established by Dr. William Murphy, (formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New-York,) in the year 1872, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, is now open for the reception of patients.

The house has been put in thorough order and repair, and newly painted throughout, and ample means provided to meet the physical, intellectual, and medical requirements of the persons submitted to our care.

As this is a strictly private enterprise, great care will be taken as to the standing of the persons admitted, as necessarily the number must be limited.

Terms, for board and treatment, $25 to $75 per week, according to the accommodation and attention required. For further particulars apply as above.
Messrs. DYER & MOORE, Proprietors.
MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1, 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

FOUR ELEGANT PLATE ORNAMENTED show cases, with counters, sliding doors, plate glass, sold cheap for want of room. WM. GEFFERT, No. 89 Grand st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STAble to let, No. 158 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begin Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16 GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents. Address TEACHER, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICK, } Executors.
WILLIAM SALOMON, }
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.
ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD A. ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, } Executors.
CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, }
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, } Executors.
DANIEL MORISON, }
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-1aw6mF* PETER JACKSON, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND S. GRAVES and WILLIAM E. PIER, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, New-York, who have carried on business as merchants under the firm name of Graves and Pier, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the first day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL A. RUSSELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,142.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Michael A. Russell, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1876.
ja14-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered May 29, 1875, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Jan. 20, 1876, the uncollected and undisposed assets of the estate of said bankrupt, including claims to certain Western real estate, held under the Carver patent, certain Newark lots, and certain Russian bonds mentioned in the petition herein.—New-York, Dec. 21. ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of New-York will receive bids and award contracts for all cattle horns and hair tails received by them from Jan. 1, 1876, to Aug. 31, 1876, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at their office, foot of 44th and 45th sts. and East River, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES its is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:10 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
H. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEABLE SHOES for GENTLEMAN or LADY at

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA	WED., Jan. 19	CHINA	WED., Feb. 2
RUSSIA	WED., Jan. 26	PARTHIA	WED., Feb. 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Thursday, Feb. 3

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO	Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA	Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN	Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING	Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	Feb. 15, at 9 A. M.
MONTANA	Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE	THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK	SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from

WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons	Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons	Feb.
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons	March

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to

J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier	Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danré	Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. (CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA	SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
VICTORIA	SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN	Sat., Jan. 15	AMERICA	Sat., Jan. 29
HOHENSTAUFFEN	Jan. 22	ODER	Sat., Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling-green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS	Jan. 19.
ETNA	Feb. 2.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ATLAS	Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL	Feb. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA	SATURDAY	JAN. 15
GEORGIA	WEDNESDAY	JAN. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO	Jan. 29	OTHELLO	Feb. 26
COLOMBO	Feb. 12	HINDOO	March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE	$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO......SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon, Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. ALASKA......Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ——......MONDAY, Jan. 31, and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Jan. 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	23 00
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.
WILLIAM SLOANE.
GEORGE H. STUART.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.
JAMES M. HALSTED.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.
ALANSON TRASK.
ELBERT B. MONROE.
HENRY A. HURLBUT.
JAMES M. MORRISON.
HENRY B. HYDE.
DANIEL DODD.
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JOHN J. McCOOK.
HENRY G. MARQUAND.
EDMUND A. SMITH.
WILLIAM MILES.
B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

By a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court, the proceedings for the foreclosure and sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are transferred to the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia, and Gen. W. C. Wickham has been appointed Receiver by these courts, in accordance with the nearly unanimous choice of the bondholders and all other parties represented, to be put in possession on the 18th inst.

This result is of great importance to the interests of the bondholders, and will inspire renewed confidence in the future of the enterprise, and promote the early consummation of the plan of reorganization, which has already been accepted by bondholders to the extent of over $10,000,000, including upward of $6,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds. Many others have only awaited the decision of the questions pending in the United States Court.

It is important to the interests of all who desire to participate in its advantages that they should signify their assent to it without delay.

When it is accomplished, all the measures for the improvement of the connections and business of the road will receive a new impetus; and in the hands of a reorganized company, freed from financial embarrassment, and possessing the advantages of confidence and credit, a marked improvement in all its interests, as well as in the market value of its securities must follow.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, which every bondholder should obtain immediately, may be had at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st., or will be mailed by them to any address.

We, the undersigned, being holders of first mortgage bonds, have accepted and heartily approve the above plan of reorganization.

RICHARD IRVIN,
JOHN CASTREE,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
ALEX. MASTERTON,
JONAS G. CLARK,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
EDWD DUNHAM,
A. A. LOW,
C. M. FRY,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
DAVID STEWART,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
GEO. J. PENFIELD,
FISK & HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—More than a million and a half of bonds surrendered under the Balestier plan of reorganization; time extended to Feb. 1. The success of the plan being assured, all other holders should join at once.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary.
Office, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILWAY Gold Bonds for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

For the fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1875.

Entered premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1874		$82,214 00
Premiums entered from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1875		607,686 68
Total marine premiums		$689,900 68
Premiums earned during the year		$625,551 68
Losses paid and accrued, less reinsurance and salvage	$235,012 89	
Reinsurance, commissions and expenses	$187,613.97	

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in bank and with London bankers	$57,282 71
United States Government bonds	884,677 50
Loans on bond and mortgage and other bonds	25,540 00
Bills receivable and premiums in course of collection; (being actual entered premiums)	105,777 23
Sundry accounts due the company	1,037 52
Accrued interest	6,730 00
	$1,081,044 96

A semi-annual cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1876.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
N. CHANDLER,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
CHARLES LULING,
EMIL OELBERMANN,
EDWARD LUCKEMEYER,
CHARLES KNOBLAUCH,
JOHN J. CRANE,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
MAYER LEHMAN,
WM. M. EVARTS,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
C. C. BALDWIN,
JOHN T. HANEMANN,
SAMUEL J. MURPHY,
GEORGE W. HENNINGS,
F. SCHUCHARDT,
JOHN ALLEN,
RICHARD LATHERS,
ROBERT SPEDDING,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
HENRY M. TABER,
NATHANIEL B. WEED,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
GEORGE G. LAKE,
WILSON G. HUNT,
FREDERICK VON BERNUTH.

FERDINAND MOTZ, President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, Vice President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES, PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT. FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY.

The amount of the capital of the company is five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000.) Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, real estate on Oil Creek, Penn., as heretofore reported, necessary for the business of the company, a full stock not liable to any further call or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the company does not exceed two hundred dollars, ($200.)

EDW'D ARNOLD, Sec'ry.
JOHN R. HALL,
H. B. LORD,
A. L. DICKINSON, Pres't,
D. G. ARNOLD,
DAVID L. BANNING,
Trustees.

State, City, and County of New-York.—Edward Arnold, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the Secretary of the Shafer Farm Oil Company; that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, of his own knowledge.

Sworn to before me, Jan. 13, 1876.
SIGOURNEY VAN ZANDT,
Notary Public New-York County.

NEW-YORK CITY

Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds,

MAY AND NOVEMBER,

For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable on demand, at the office, No. 96 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per cent. upon the capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve funds is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. Payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE per cent. (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. Is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 184 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.
WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
N. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1876.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 346 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Assets Jan. 1, 1876	$429,609 59
Unpaid losses	2,862 50

JAN. 11, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and one-half per cent. payable on demand.
JOHN M. FURMAN, President,
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Vice President.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 167 BROADWAY, PARMLY BUILDING.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 203 Montague st. and No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
JAN. 12, 1876. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ten (10) per cent. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION THIS DAY held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
BELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEO. W. PLATT,
JOHN LAWRENCE,
GEO. C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA W. ALLEN,
ANDREW MILLS,
JOHN C. WORK,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
CHAS. G. JUDSON,
EDMUND A. SMITH,
WILLIAM A. HALL,

and JOHN BODINE, SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, and JOHN W. MASURY were elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $800,000.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

At an election held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBERT P. PERRIN,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
DENTON PEARSALL,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES M. MOTLEY,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
JOHN B. COTTE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
RICHARD IRVIN,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,
CYRUS CURTISS,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE PALEN,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
HENRY A. BURR,
HENRY E. NESMITH,
ROWELL SKEEL,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
DAVID L. WALLACE,
WILLIAM B. KENDALL,
SIMEON FITCH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Benjamin B. Sherman was unanimously re-elected President.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
WM. H. GUION,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
W. B. ASTEN,
HENRY MEYER,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
SANFORD COBB,
J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 11th of January, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
JESSE HOYT,
PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJAMIN C. BOGERT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
ROBERT SEAMAN,
HENRY COLLINS,
JESSE W. POWERS,
RILEY A. BRICK,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT,
CHARLES M. MAY.

At a meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday, the 12th inst., WILLIAM A. THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIS, Esq., Vice President.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held this day at the banking-room, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
WILLIAM M. BLISS,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JAMES W. SMITH,
CHARLES A. DENNY,
LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
WILLIAM L. STRONG,
JOHN BYERS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, William A. Wheelock was re-elected President, and William M. Bliss, Vice President—both unanimously—for the ensuing year.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY, of WILLIAM P. BOWNE, bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 256 West st., New-York City, four horses, two trucks, harnesses, safe, desk, and office furniture, &c., and a quantity of hay.

Terms cash on the day of sale.
ISRAEL W. LAMSON, Assignee, &c.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room; all conveniences; billiard table, gas, fire, including board for two; terms moderate; private family; references given and required. No. 356 West 32d st.

MORRISTOWN.—BOARD AND HOME COMforts in a private boarding-house; ten minutes' from depot; use of carriage free; terms moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 15, Morristown, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Double and single rooms for families, with board; extra wide house handsomely and newly furnished; everything in fine order.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Rooms, with board; families and gentlemen; moderate price for good accommodations; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor, with private table only, in a first-class family house; references exchanged.

THIRD STORY, FRONT, HALL ROOM to a gentleman, with board, in a small American family of adults; terms moderate; reference. No. 236 West 37th st.

A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY BACK room, either furnished or unfurnished, with first-class table, can be had at No. 155 Madison av.; terms moderate.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 156 WEST.—FURnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; terms moderate; reference exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; southern exposure; suitable for families or single gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO sunny front rooms, with first-class board, on second and third floors; modern improvements; references exchanged; reduced price. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITES AND single rooms to families and gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; best references given and required.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a large room on third floor or two connecting rooms on second floor; references.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 19TH ST.—THIRD FLOOR TO let, singly or en suite; (private bath-room;) to let with or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with board, at moderate rates.

FIFTH AV.—THREE OR FIVE ROOMS EN SUITE; private table if desired. A. DAILEY, No. 588 5th av.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD, on third floor, suitable for two.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS GOOD BOARD, with a cheerful room; will pay $35 per month. Address, giving full particulars, RUFUS TREVOR, No. 92 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 35TH st., near Park av., will let to a gentleman a square room, newly furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, and ample closet room, at $30 per month, without board. Address D. G., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st st.—European plan; elegantly-furnished rooms by the day or week, singly or en suite, with all modern improvements; an excellent family restaurant attached; liberal arrangements for the season.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH ST.—IN PRIVATE HOUSE; two connecting front rooms with Southern exposure; all modern improvements; very low terms; house and appointments first-class.

COMPARTMENT HOUSE.—NO. 222 5TH AV.; a beautiful front suite; large parlor, bed-room, bath, &c.; steam heat.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED FLAT WANTED TO RENT between 23d and 50th sts. and Madison and 6th avs. Address, stating location and description, A. K. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

FUR MUFFS HALF PRICE.—BARGAIN, SEALskin muffs, $4 to $15 each; mink sets, $10 to $20; evening muffs, $2; velvet bonnets, ladies' hats. BINNS' millinery, No. 761 Broadway, up stairs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5, and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.

The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the Board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz.: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.
PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
THEO. E. BUEK, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

You are respectfully invited to attend the annual general meeting of this society on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 3d av., for the purpose of electing officers and Trustees for the ensuing year, receiving the finance report, and transacting the usual business of the society.

The following special propositions will be laid before the general meeting for final action:

1. That a home for the aged and infirm, the widows and orphans of the members of the society be erected.
2. That a sum of $40,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

S. WATERMAN, M. D., President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBers to the Northern Dispensary will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the building, corner of Waverley place and Christopher st., to hear the annual report, and elect a Board of Trustees for the year 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8,
THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
Soloists—Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Miss A. HENNE,
Mr. WM. J. WINCH, Mr. F. REMMERTS.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Solo Violin.
THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
Director, Dr. L. DAMROSCH,
will also appear in the following programme:
Symphony, No. 1, in C, Op. 21.
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 61.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony, No. 9, D minor, Op. 125.
With final chorus to Schiller's Ode,
"HYMN TO JOY."
Orchestra, Solo, Quartette and Chorus.
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Miss ANTOINIA HENNE,
Mr. WILLIAM J. WINCH, Mr. FRANZ REMMERTS.
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock,
THIRD FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway and No. 33 Union square.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's last new comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED
IN
HASTE,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS
and the following cast:

Mr. GIBSON GREENE, a Man about Town	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. PERCY PENDRAGON	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
AUGUSTUS VERE	Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
Mr. JOSIAH GRAINGER	Mr. J. W. SHANNON
RACKSTRAW	Mr. W. HERBERT
Mr. BUFFLER	Mr. J. W. CARROLL
MUMCHANCE	Mr. G. F. BROWNE
PADSTOW	Mr. J. PECK
SAUNDERS	Mr. R. WARREN
ETHEL GRAINGER	Miss ADA DYAS
Mrs GRAINGER	Miss ROSE LISLE
PRITCHARD	Miss ETHEL THORNTON

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

With an Extraordinary Cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, and also Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sidney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

*** The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open a month ahead for theatre parties.

POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

LIGHT COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, FARCE.
"Sport that wrinkled care derides."
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE WIDOW HUNT,

with JOHN DILLON, CYRIL SEARLE, W. J. FERGUSON, F. LANGLEY, Miss MARY STUART, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON.

MY TURN NEXT,

with JOHN DILLON, CHARLES PARSLOE, HARRY GWYNETTE, J. W. BRUTONE, Miss PEARL EYTINGE, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON, Miss ANNIE EDMONDSON.

To conclude with the laughable scene,

FUN IN A JURY-ROOM,

from "Crucible," slightly changed and localized.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony, 50 cts.

MATINEE THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,

as Perkyn Middlewick, the Butterman, in Byron's comedy of OUR BOYS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS and at SATURDAY MATINEE,

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as Caleb Plummer, the Toymaker, in Boucicault's dramatization of Dickens' charming story, DOT; Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Evening at 8. THIS DAY. Evening at 8.

Great double bill.
JULE KEEN AND SALLIE ADAMS
in the CUT GLOVE.

A. H. Sheldon, Belle Howitt, Henry Stewart,
Therese Wood, Emily Maynard, Nellie Sandford
in THE FORTY THIEVES.

Matinées at 2.
Admission, 25 cents.

The great BURLESQUE TROUPE in JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The management of this favorite resort begs to announce that the three great works art, "The Siege of Paris," "The Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris," and the panorama of "The Franco-Prussian War," are still on exhibition. Music by Grafulla's superb band in the promenade every evening. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Open from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
HOME—BACKUS' IMPERSONATIONS OF OAKEY HALL, BARRETT, BANGS, DAVENPORT, &c.
THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.

Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

NIMBLE NIP, RECONSTRUCTED.
New CLOWN, HARLEQUIN, PANTALOON, and COLUMBINE. LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FERGUSON, plaintiff, against JAY GOULD, Lucy D. Fisk, individually, and as Executrix of the last will and testament of James Fisk, Junior, deceased; James Fisk, (Senior,) and Love Crowl Fisk, his wife; Minnie F. Morse, Rosie C. Morse, The Erie Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company, John H. Bird, Halpern Albert, Carrie F. Ostheim, John N. Lewis, Thomas F. Hayes, John F. Cole, Anastasia Gigon Russell, William Taylor, Charles McIntosh, Wood Brothers Company, Helen J. Mansfield, John L. Melcher, Marietta R. Stevens and Charles G. Stevens, Executors and Executrix of Paran Stevens, deceased; The National Bank of Poultney, Charles Gerding, as Assignee of Matthew B. Brady, a bankrupt; William H. Marston, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Levi Steinweg, Camden C. Dike, Arthur C. Bigelow, Benjamin O. Burdick, Duncan S. Walker, Levi Underwood, William H. Gurney, The Jefferson Car Company, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, John Punton, Benjamin W. Blanchard, W. B. White, James E. Brett, Gustavus A. Brett, William G. Brett, Pierre V. A. Brett, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 24, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja7-law6wF*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—PAUL W. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HENRY M. FRANKLIN, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 21st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, December 21, 1875. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1876. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja7-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—STEPHEN S. HOE, Plaintiff, vs. SARAH E. COOKE and JUSTUS COOKE, her husband, Eliza A. Mickie and John J. Mickie, The Eagle Condensed Milk Company, Patrick Fay, and Barney Bartram, Ambrose Mygatt, and Abiah W. Palmer, as Receivers, &c., of the Eagle Condensed Milk Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 46 Pine street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed as above, on the 23d day of December, 1875.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o31-law6wF*

MURPHY, CORNELIUS.—NEW-YORK SUpreme Court.—EDWARD MURPHY, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS MURPHY and WATSON MATTHEWS, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1875,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1875. C. W. VAN VOORHIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja7-law6wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that BENJAMIN BENNETT, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of all his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within three months.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875. JAMES N. DAVIS, Assignee,
ja14-law6wF* No. 87 Newark av., Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK	Proprietor
A. M. PALMER	Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15,
NINTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
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*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20,
ELEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL
of the
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 MUSICIANS,
under the leadership of P. S. Gilmore.
The Centennial Quadrille
COCONORANI,

the great Parisian dance, which will be performed by eight artists engaged in Paris for this novelty.

Boxes to be had only at P. Routey's, No. 713 Broadway. Tickets can be had at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Shield's, No. 896 Broadway; Lyceum Theatre, and at all the principal hotels.

CHICKERING HALL.

NEW-YORK QUARTET.

THIRD CONCERT, JAN. 15.

E. MOLLENHAUER, first violin; M. SCHWARZ, second violin; GEO. MATZKA, viola; F. BERGNER, violoncello; piano-forte, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN; tenor, Mr. ROMEYN.

No. 1. Trio, P. F., violin, and 'cello, B flat	Schubert
No. 2. Solo, 'cello, F. Bergner, Larghetto	Nardini
No. 3. Aria, "Celeste Aida," Mr. Romeyn	Verdi
No. 4. Piano solo, "Solitude," "Introduction and Tarantella"	Mr. Richard Hoffman
No. 5. Quartet, G major	Mozart

Eight o'clock. Entrance, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THERESA TITIENS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

In compliance with the generally expressed desire to hear

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS

in some of her justly celebrated lyric impersonations, the manager has the honor to announce a few nights of Italian opera, to commence on

MONDAY, Jan. 24,

on which occasion

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS

will make her first appearance in America in her world-renowned character of

NORMA.

Particulars in future advertisements.

Orders for boxes and reserved seats will be received at the stage door of Academy of Music.

ANNIE EVA FAY'S
MARVELOUS DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES
GIVEN IN THE LIGHT,
NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST.,
OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
THIS FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 P. M.

W. IRVING BISHOP......Manager

Mr. Bishop begs respectfully to state that Miss Fay, the celebrated spiritual-physical medium, has had the honor of appearing, with the most unqualified approbation, at the Queen's Drawing-rooms, London, before His Royal Highness Prince of Wales and Royal Family, the Czar of Russia, Lord Raleigh, and numerous other titled personages, and as to the genuineness of her manifestations is indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society.

The *Telegram* Dec. 31 says: "It is fortunate for Mrs. FAY that she did not live in old Cotton Mather's time. 'Psychic force' would have been 'too thin' an excuse for him, and not even Mr. Crookes as attorney for the defense could have saved her being burned as a witch."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD MATINEE.
FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Vocalist.

Symphony No. 3, E flat major	Haydn
Aria, "Oh, mon Fils"	Meyerbeer
Miss Antonia Henne.	
Overture, "Coriolanus"	Beethoven
Symphony, No. 1 (first time in America)	Metzdorff

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents.

For sale at Decker Brothers, No. 33 Union square, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons

will appear in
DRAMATIC READINGS,
at STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
At Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Jan. 20. Tickets at Chandler's.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, for the benefit of Mr. Fritz Hierschy, treasurer of the theatre,
LE DEMI-MONDE.
Mme. JULIETTE CLARENCE in the leading rôle.
SATURDAY—LE DEMI-MONDE.
MONDAY—LES DOMESTIQUES.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, benefit of M. DALBERT,
LES PATTES DE MOUCHE.
In rehearsal—LA BOULE.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART......Sole Proprietor and Manager.

Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the
DEMON STATUE,
and the
Transformation of the
4 SEASONS......4 SEASONS.
Every evening, until further notice.
Seats secured twelve nights in advance.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

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Evenings 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 2 o'clock. Palace of Pleasure, and voluptuous specialties, nice songs, naughty music, Frenchy dances, 60 artists, galaxy of lovely women, living statues.

Naughty Duchess,	Naughty Duchess,	Naughty Duchess,
La Minuet,	La Vivandiere,	The Bird Cage,
Ben Dodge, the Incomparable.	Frank Gibbon, the Air-Monarch.	Rosie Keane and William Forrester

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

AT STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by the
SHIPPARD COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS.
Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Every EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY Matinees.

"THE BIG 4," "THE BIG 4." All new Stars this week.

"The Best Entertainment in the City."

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING

Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir Square,
Pupils can begin and attend at their convenience.
RECEPTIONS DANSANTE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

LECTURES.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL.

The Reformed Gambler, will expose LOTTERY and POLICY, with full details of the managers and backers at the Lyceum, South 8th st., corner 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC under the leadership of Mr. S. E. BURR. Admission, 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the People in the Great Hall at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Jan. 15. The lecture will be delivered by Prof. C. F. BRACKETT, of Princeton College, on "Harmony and its Graphical Representations," extensively illustrated with apparatus and the use of the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and as D. Van Nostrand's book-store, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
LECTURE TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY.)
Prof. J. W. S. ARNOLD, M. D.,
"THE MICROSCOPE," ILLUSTRATED.
Tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
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A GREAT BARGAIN.—7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano; all modern improvements; first-class City make; not used six months; for $210, cash. Steinway's, "Chickering's, Waters'," and other first-class second-hand pianos at extremely low prices; warerooms, No. 481 Broadway.
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS afforded in connection with an established banking-house in this City. Box No. 6, *Evening Post*, New-York.

OYSTER AND LUNCH-ROOM FOR SALE cheap. Inquire on premises, No. 404 Canal st.

GEN. PORTER REJECTED.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN'S ACTION.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE CITY HALL—REPORT OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON THE MAYOR'S NOMINATION—GEN. PORTER HEARS OF THE ACTION AND WITHDRAWS HIS NAME.

Yesterday was an exciting day among the Democratic Aldermen. They assembled at an early hour in the City Hall for the purpose of deciding upon the official fate of Fitz John Porter. Before they reached their committee-room they found hundreds of laborers in the vestibule of the building, all apparently anxious to watch their proceedings and make them known in the evening to their friends in the various districts. A strong force of Police, under command of Capt. Leary, guarded all the passages leading to the Municipal Chamber, and the crowds outside were kept within convenient bounds. At noon the Tammany City Fathers held a secret caucus, which lasted one hour and a half. A brief recess was then taken for the purpose of consulting with the Mayor and his candidate, but the interview proved unsatisfactory. The Mayor positively refused to withdraw Porter's name until within a few minutes of the hour appointed for the meeting of the Board. The power of Mr. John Kelly was appealed to, but it had no effect upon the Aldermen. At 2 o'clock a new caucus was held and additional negotiations with the Mayor were commenced. Alderman Purroy called upon him and presented the result of the caucus, which was that they would reject Fitz John Porter if his name was not withdrawn. The Mayor, finding appeal and remonstrance alike useless, consented to withdraw Porter's name. Mr. Purroy was subsequently requested by a number of Porter's friends to insert in any resolution he might offer on the subject some complimentary reference to his career as Commissioner of Public Works.

Two o'clock the hour fixed for the meeting of the board, found only the Republican members in their seats. Mr. Bryan Reilly, the Anti-Tammany Alderman, was also present. Half an hour elapsed and the Tammany City Fathers were still absent. Meantime, Aldermen Pinckney and Morris asked that the roll be called, and expressed their surprise at the want of a quorum. Alderman Hess was about to submit a motion on the subject when the absentees entered the Chamber. Alderman Purroy was the first to speak. He moved the adoption of the following resolution which had been approved in caucus:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor, with full knowledge of a fixed sentiment of the majority of the Board of Aldermen, has seen fit to nominate Fitz John Porter as Commissioner of Public Works; and

Whereas, The Board of Aldermen, in the discharge of their public duties, have repeatedly condemned the reduction made by Gen. Porter in the wages of the public laborers as an impolitic, harsh, and uncalled-for measure, and have again and again urgently requested him to restore the former rates, to which he has emphatically refused to comply; and

Whereas, The Board of Aldermen, firmly believing that they are right in the stand which, upon this question, they have deliberately assumed, and which they are also determined to maintain, cannot confirm the nomination of one whom they believe to be unalterably opposed to their conclusion; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the purpose of avoiding any further discussion by this board on the nomination of one whom, however widely we may differ on this question, we all regard as a man of honest motives and spotless purity of character and official conduct, his Honor the Mayor be and is hereby respectfully requested to withdraw the nomination of Fitz John Porter as Commissioner of Public Works.

Alderman Pinckney said he was ready to vote on the question of confirming Fitz John Porter, and he thought the question should be put. Alderman Purroy replied that his resolution provided for the withdrawal of Porter's name.

Alderman Pinckney—I don't know what all this means. There seems to be a very great mystery about this thing. I have read in one of the morning papers that the Mayor intends to nominate a dummy for the office and have him confirmed by this board, then get him to resign, and by this means acquire the power to fill the vacancy without our approval. Why is it that the Democratic members of this board hesitate to meet this question? They have placed themselves repeatedly on record as against Fitz John Porter on account of his reduction of the laborers' wages. Why are they not prepared to vote upon retaining him now?

Alderman Purroy—My resolution looks to the withdrawal of Fitz John Porter's name. There is no use in beating a man who is already stricken down. I have no desire to do that.

Alderman Morris offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor did send to this board on Jan. 6, 1876, a communication nominating Fitz John Porter to be confirmed as Commissioner of Public Works for six years from Dec. 30, 1875, according to section 25, chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873; and

Whereas, The said communication is in violation of the law and charter of 1873, article 8, section 70, which says a Commissioner of Public Works shall hold office for the term of four years; therefore be it

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be respectfully requested to send to this board an application for permission to withdraw the said communication.

Another resolution followed requesting the committee to whom the communication had been referred to return it to the board; that the Clerk of the board be directed to notify the Mayor of the above resolution, and that he [the Clerk] be authorized to return the communication to the Mayor on his application for the same.

Alderman Pinckney said he believed that Mr. Morris must be mistaken, as it could not be possible that the Chief Magistrate of the City would make such a gross mistake.

Alderman Morris called for the reading of the sections referred to in his resolutions. They were read by the Clerk, and it was found that Mr. Morris was correct.

Alderman Purroy hoped the substitute would not, however, be adopted, as his resolutions would accomplish the object desired—the withdrawal of the name of Gen. Porter. He was in a position to state that if his resolutions were adopted the Mayor would withdraw Gen. Porter's name, and send in that of a gentleman who would be in every respect acceptable to the board.

Alderman Morris' resolution was lost, the Democratic members voting for it and the Republicans against it. Alderman Purroy's resolution was then adopted, all of his Democratic colleagues voting in the affirmative. A motion that a recess be taken until 5 o'clock was made by Alderman Seery, but was strenuously opposed by Aldermen Pinckney and Bryan Reilly, who desired to know if any reasons could be assigned for it. They reported that they were ready to vote upon the confirmation of Porter, and they were not able to understand why a temporary adjournment should take place. Their opposition resulted in the defeat of the motion.

Alderman Purroy was then appointed to present his resolutions, calling for the withdrawal of Fitz John Porter's name, to the Mayor. Meantime a brief recess was taken. Alderman Purroy returned to the chamber in about twenty minutes, and the full board being assembled, he said:

Mr. President: I have waited upon his Honor, the Mayor, and handed him the resolutions passed by you, requesting him to withdraw Fitz John Porter's name. Fitz John Porter was present with him. The Mayor said he would withdraw the name, and Fitz John Porter remarked that he would not enter into any compact or trick to hold his office; that his official course in this county is ended, and that hereafter he will not hold office here.

A voice—He is to be Superintendent of Police.

Alderman Purroy—Let me correct myself. He only stated that his official career as Commissioner of Public Works is at an end.

Several motions to adjourn were here made and lost. Alderman Cole said that the Mayor would send in a new name for Commissioner of Public Works before 5 o'clock. Alderman John Reilly remarked that he came prepared to vote against Porter, but he was willing to receive a communication from the Mayor withdrawing his name, and he thought it best to wait till a document of that kind was received. Alderman Howland did not desire to remain until a late hour unless he felt assured that the Mayor would communicate with the board. Alderman Seery then offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. John Reilly, Purroy, and Hess, to ask the Mayor if he would send any communication to the board that night. This committee, having seen the Mayor, made a report through Mr. Purroy, who said:

"The Mayor informed us that he would send us a communication presently withdrawing Fitz John Porter's name, but he added that he would not send in any other communication to-day. He will not send in any other name at present." Mr. Purroy had hardly ceased speaking when the Mayor's messenger appeared with two documents—one withdrawing Porter's name, and the other, to the utter surprise of the committee who had waited upon him, nominating Allan Campbell for a term of four years, as Porter's successor. Below is a copy of the former communication, to which is appended one from Gen. Porter:

JAN. 13, 1876.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith a communication from Commissioner Porter requesting me to withdraw from your consideration his nomination for the office of Commissioner of Public Works. This positive request renders it entirely unnecessary for me to discuss in any manner the reason assigned by your board for your request to me to withdraw his name. In obedience, therefore, to his unqualified request, I now ask to withdraw the nomination of Fitz John Porter to the office of Commissioner of Public Works made to your board on the 6th inst.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY HALL,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

SIR: My attention has this moment just been called to the following resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen: [A copy of Mr. Purroy's resolution was inserted.]

I look upon this resolution as a courteous mode of informing the Mayor that the disagreement between the Aldermen and myself respecting the price which the Corporation ought now or in June last to pay day laborers is too serious and penetrating, in the opinion of the Aldermen, to permit my confirmation. This decision of the price of day wages in this department the law places on me and me alone. And, therefore, without communication with you in any form, I hasten to ask in my own behalf to withdraw my name, and also to relieve me from duty in this office.

Whatever your kind appreciation may be of my power to be a useful and efficient Commissioner, now that evidence of this existing irreconcilable difference between myself and the legislative branch of the Corporation has been notified to you, I can but think I should, after this intimation, promptly step aside and leave you free to adjust the matters unhindered by my unaltered convictions. And in this act of retirement I beg you to allow me to say how grateful I am, not only for your confidence expressed by my original appointment, but for the steady support you have given to my administration of this department and your recent vindication of my official conduct by my nomination.

Whether what I have done or attempted during my brief year's service has tended to rid this department of a deeply-rooted and vicious system of selection and superintendence of day laborers where such labor cannot be dispensed with, and whether I have wisely endeavored to reconcile in this great spending bureau the true interests of capital and labor with a safe economy and the demands of unemployed men in this City willing and begging for work at fair wages, I leave to be decided by those who shall come after me and by the record of my official acts.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The communication nominating Allan Campbell was next read, and it caused an animated debate. Alderman Pinckney said that Mr. Campbell was an honest and capable man, and he would therefore vote for him, although he was a Democrat.

Alderman John Reilly—It's the first time you ever voted that way in your life. I move the nomination be laid over.

Alderman Purroy—This takes us completely by surprise. The Mayor told us (the committee who waited upon him) that he would not send any new name to us to-day; he told us that only a few minutes ago. In view of what has occurred in the past we certainly cannot be too careful in the future.

Alderman Seery—I know Mr. Campbell is an honest man, but I desire to have this matter laid over, so that all my colleagues who don't know him may be convinced of that fact.

Alderman Hess—I am prepared to bear out the remarks of my colleague that Mr. Campbell is an excellent man. He is, I believe, an able engineer, and a man of great experience. He is the father of Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell, an ex-Member of the Assembly.

Alderman Purroy—I have nothing to say against Mr. Campbell. I don't know him, and that is the reason I cannot vote on the question just now. I want to have a better reason for voting than that the man is the father of a certain son. Now, Mr. Campbell is out of town. What reason have we to suppose that he will accept this office? I say we cannot be too careful in the present condition of things. The Mayor told us he would not send in any name to-night. I appeal to Mr. Hess, who heard him, if my statement is not correct.

Alderman Hess—It is.

Alderman Howland and other members here spoke in commendatory terms of Mr. Campbell, but Mr. Pinckney's motion to take a vote on his nomination was lost by a vote of 17 to 5. The nomination was then laid over for one week.

The resolution directing the Controller to raise $2,666,666 66 by the sale of bonds for the Brooklyn Bridge Company was called up by Mr. Purroy, and was strongly opposed by Alderman Morris, who referred to the late Mayor Havemeyer's letter, dated April 11, 1874, denouncing the bridge project. It was then laid over.

Resolutions authorizing the payment of the census enumerators of this City; directing the County Clerk to furnish the names of Commissioners of Deeds whose terms are about to expire; permitting street railroad companies to sprinkle pure sand on the space between the tracks, and requesting the Legislature to pass a law providing for the preservation of ballots after election, were successively adopted.

Alderman Pinckney offered a resolution referring to the oath required by the State Constitution to be administered to all office-holders, and requesting the Mayor to inform the board if he had administered it, as provided by the Constitution. The resolution referred especially to that portion of the oath reciting that the person taking it had not paid, directly or indirectly, anything for the giving or the withholding of a vote for him at an election. It was laid over.

Immediately after the adjournment, Aldermen Purroy, Reilly, and Hess, the committee who had waited upon the Mayor, conversed together in the chamber.

"The Mayor told us he would not send in any other name to-day," said Alderman Purroy.

"I heard him say so," added Alderman Hess.

"And you know what he said to us. You remember that I asked him the question if he would nominate any one else to-night, and he answered me in a kind of evasive way. He said, 'Purroy, that is not a fair question to ask me.' He then drew nearer to me, and said: 'I am going to speak to you now as one man would speak to another, but this is not to be reported. I have not yet made up my mind as to who I'll send in.' You know he drew nearer to me as he said that, and we all believed him."

Alderman Hess said that he could not understand why the Mayor should have acted so, but the fact was too plain, and an Alderman then remarked, "We cannot trust the Mayor."

SKETCH OF MR. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Allan Campbell, who has been nominated as Fitz John Porter's successor, is well-known as an engineer. He has been connected, it is said, with the Fourth avenue improvement. Mr. Campbell is a Democrat who enjoys the confidence of Mr. John Kelly in a very large degree. His son, Assemblyman Thomas Cooper Campbell, is regarded by many politicians as a protégé of the Democratic chief. Some of Mr. Campbell's friends assert that he will cause his name to be withdrawn, and that the Mayor will have to send in another. The Tammany Aldermen seem to be very much afraid of confirming any nomination for the office unless they have reason to believe that the candidate will serve out his term. They are still apprehensive that they may approve of some man who will resign and give the Mayor a chance to appoint his successor. The Aldermen concede, however, that Mr. Campbell would repudiate any arrangement of this kind.

INTERESTING RAILROAD DECISION.

THE SUIT OF ALBERT F. RICHARDS ET AL. AGAINST THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD—OPINION OF JUDGE BOND.

The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia has just rendered an interesting decision in the case of Albert F. Richards et al. against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Judge Bond delivered the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Waite concurring. The complainants, it appeared, filed a bill on Oct. 4, 1875, in behalf of themselves and others, alleging that they were the holders of certain of the six per cent. coupon bonds issued by the railroad to the extent of $15,000,000 for the completion of the road from Richmond to the Ohio River. The payment of the bonds was secured by what was claimed to be a first mortgage on the road, executed on Jan. 15, 1870, and conveyed to William Butler Duncan and Philo C. Calhoun, of this City. The company, it was alleged, had failed to pay interest on the bonds ever since Nov. 1, 1873, and the Trustees, Duncan and Calhoun, refused to foreclose their mortgage. The suit was therefore brought for an injunction against the Trustees and the corporation, and for the appointment of a Receiver. A temporary injunction was immediately granted and a temporary Receiver appointed. Before the hearing of the case the Trustees on their own petition were made co-plaintiffs. The Trustees and others then asked to have W. C. Wickham, the Vice President of the road, appointed as Receiver, which was denied by the court. From the answer it appeared that the mortgage to Duncan and Calhoun was not the first but the fifth mortgage of the road, and that the road itself was insolvent and overwhelmed with debt. On the refusal of the court to remove the Receiver which it had appointed, Duncan and Calhoun filed an amended bill. This set out that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was a consolidated company, formed of the Virginia Central, the Blue Ridge, and the Covington and Ohio Railroad Companies. The bill also specified the mortgages given by these companies at various times. The first of these was a mortgage by the Virginia Central Company of all its property to the Board of Public Works of Virginia to secure the payment of $100,000 of bonds, which are still due and unpaid. This mortgage was executed on April 1, 1850. On June 2, 1854, the same company executed another mortgage to secure the payment of $1,500,000 of bonds, still due and unpaid. On Feb. 6, 1866, a similar mortgage was executed to secure $300,000 of bonds, also unpaid as yet. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company when consolidated issued another mortgage on Oct. 1, 1868, of all the railroads composing it, to secure certain unascertained liabilities of the Virginia Central Railroad Company. After this mortgage came the one to secure the issue of the $15,000,000 of bonds on which the present suit is brought. Another and subsequent mortgage was executed to Calhoun and William K. Kitchen, of this City. Inasmuch as William Orton, one of the Trustees of the fourth mortgage, and Mr. Kitchen are not residents of Virginia, the other Trustees of the fourth mortgage asked for a dismissal of the bill in order that they might go on with proceedings which they had begun in the State courts. Some bondholders owning about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the company's bonds objected to this, and wished to file a new bill, but the court holds that the Trustees, by being made co-plaintiffs, are charged with the conduct of the case, and that as they have undertaken by legal means to foreclose the mortgage no bondholder has a right to proceed in his own name to foreclose. He can ask the aid of a court of equity only on the ground of unfaithfulness, neglect, or inability on the part of the Trustees. In conclusion, the court states it will make an order directing the Receiver to settle his accounts up to a certain day, and to make a report thereof to the court. He will thereupon be discharged, and the complainants be allowed to dismiss the proceedings in the United States courts and prosecute those already begun in the State courts.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WORKS OF ART AT AUCTION.

SALE OF BRONZES, BRIC-A-BRAC, &C., FROM THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN.

A number of bronzes and Japanese vases, together with a quantity of bric-a-brac, belonging to the estate of William Butler Duncan, were put up at auction and sold by the Messrs. Leavitt yesterday afternoon. The attendance at the sale was unusually large. Among the articles sold were the following: A pair of Japanese bronze vases, inlaid with silver, $530 each; large bronze statue of the "Amazon," by Kiss, $680; bronze statue of Venus, by Callas, $70; suit of Venetian armor, $150; two Japanese cabinets, open work, $300; a Trajan's pillar, in red jasper, $44; pair of Japanese porcelain vases, $25 each; pair of Venetian glass beer mugs, $16 each; pair of Venetian glass vases, $27 50; gilt fire screen, $77 50; pair of Pompeiian lamps, brass gilt, $20 each; toilet glass, Bohemian top, $23; eight superbly ornamented gas brackets, (said to have cost $250 each,) $45 to $55 each; two Sevres candelabra, $40; convex mirror, $90; crystal clock, &c., $54; antique cabinets, (very curious,) $55; rosewood and plate-glass fire-screen, $60; a fan-shaped fire-screen, $22 50; yellow marble card receiver, $25; large carved oak table, $130; table, carved with lions' heads, $50. Some smaller articles, such as writing desks, card tables, &c., were sold and brought fair prices. To-night, at 8 o'clock, the oil-paintings and engravings belonging to the estate of Mr. Duncan will be sold.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT SCHENCK'S GALLERY.

A sale of paintings took place at Mr. Schenck's art gallery, No. 60 Liberty street, yesterday. The sale will be continued to-day, when the most important pictures of the collection will be put up at auction, the minor works only, according to custom, being offered on the first day. There was a pretty large attendance yesterday, but the bidding was not especially brisk, and the prices offered were rather low. One of the most admired works sold during the day was "The Path through the Woods," picture by James C. Thom, of New-York. It is a well-executed work, with good perspective and sunset sky in the distance. Exclusive of the costly frame in which it was mounted, it brought $150. A very charming forest scene in Winter, by M. C. Middlebeck and Van Severdonck, realized $105 without the frame. Among the high-priced pictures were "The Catskill Mountains," by C. H. Chapin, New-York, which sold for $115; "An Autumn Afternoon," by Albert Inslee, New-York, $107; "Twilight," by A. H. Wyant, New-York, $107 50; "Landscape in Holland," by Kruseman Van Elten, New-York, $113; "What is the Price?" by T. Rosierse, $253; "Winter Evening in Vermont," by John C. Wiggins, New-York, $152 50; "The Morning Walk," by George C. Lambdin, New-York, $117; "Wayayanda Lake," by J. F. Cropsey, New-York, $160, and "An Unwelcome Reception," by C. Boon, Antwerp, $158. In all these instances the frames were included in the price stated. "A Landscape in Holland," by W. Vester, Heemstede, brought only $55, and a work by K. Kaarsen, Breda, entitled "Tombs in the Cathedral at Ghent," did not realize more than $32. "Near Drippe," a picture by De Faux, of Paris, was sold for $50. Some very exquisite miniature and cabinet pictures also sold at very low figures, but a tolerably fair price was obtained in the sale of a water-color picture, entitled "Pine Trees, Atlantic City," by William T. Richards, of Germantown, which sold for $125, (with frame.) There is an excellent representation of American artists in Mr. Schenck's present catalogue. More than seventy are works to be sold to-day, and they are stated to be the most valuable in the collection.

GREEK ART.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD UPON PHIDIAS.

Dr. John Lord gave the second lecture of his course, on Grecian Art, at Association Hall, yesterday morning. The man Phidias he said little about, making him a mere text for his subject. Art, he said, is now a fashion. It rests, abstractly, in eternal ideas. In fashionable circles it rests on opinions, and these are conflicting. But whether understood or not, art is a great source of enjoyment, and ever will be, in high civilizations. Art is a great word, and means many things, and is applied to style in writing, to musical compositions, and even to effective eloquence, as well as to temples, statues, and pictures. The eternal ideas of beauty and grace, which the mind conceives, are the foundation of art, as well as the eternal ideas of justice and truth are the foundation of morals and philosophy. Art claims to be creation, in a certain sense to be inspired, like the genius of a poet. However material the creation, the spirit which gives it beauty is of the mind and soul. Imagination is tasked to portray sentiments and passions in a way to make the deepest impression. The marble bust becomes animated, and even the temple becomes religious in proportion, as they suggest the ideas and sentiments which kindle the soul to admiration and awe. These sentiments belong to everybody by nature, and are most powerful when most harmoniously called out. Art is therefore popular. Even the peasant stands awe-struck before the magnitude and glory of a cathedral. Yet it requires taste and culture to appreciate a good picture—but everybody likes a picture of some kind. Even the readers of newspapers like illustrations, and illustrations teach as well as words. Hence a true artist is a benefactor, especially when he raises in the soul exalted sentiments. He is a self-sustained man since he glories in ideas rather than praises, like Michael Angelo when he painted the Sistine Chapel. Like the virtuous man, he finds his art his own best reward. Art is not only self-sustained, but may be lofty. It comes from a soul triumphant over external difficulties, jubilant in poverty, rising above all the evils of life. The accidents of earth are nothing to the true artist striving to realize his ideal of perfection. And it is only when there is this soul-longing to reach the excellence it has conceived for itself alone that great works have been produced. When art is prostituted to pander to perverted tastes, or has been stimulated by the thirst for gain, then inferior works only have been produced.

The great and immortal artists of Greece were stimulated by their great ends. They did not live for utilities until wealth and corruption had vitiated society. Their art, it is true, was consecrated to paganism, and hence could not soar beyond what paganism revealed, even as the lyric poets devoted themselves to the praises of wine and women rather than exalted sentiments of piety, which gave such warmth and vitality to the Songs of David. But whatever could be reached by the unaided powers of man was attained by the artists of antiquity. They represented all that the mind can conceive of beauty of form and harmony of architectural proportions. They have become the teachers of all nations. We cannot tell how far they were themselves original—how far they were indebted to the Egyptians and to other nations; but they certainly carried their art to the highest perfection it has ever attained, and this under pagan influences. Hence art can flourish in a pagan country as well as in a Christian. It is a human creation. It is not a divine revelation; it is the result of genius. But it may be directed to loftier subjects by Christianity. The first expression of art was in architecture. Dr. Lord here rapidly surveyed the developments of architecture from Babylon to the days of the Parthenon. First came temples, and then palaces. But it was not until the Greeks applied the severe taste to architecture that it culminated in the Parthenon, where horizontal lines predominate over vertical, and the temple arose in the severity of geometrical forms. All the Grecian temples are constructed on the same principles, but no two are alike. The beauty of the temple was the portico in front—a supporter of the pediment. The genius displayed in sculpture was equally remarkable, and was carried to absolute perfection. But it was beauty of form rather than expression of intellect. A statue represented the combined beauties of 100 different figures, and not only was beauty portrayed, but dignity and majesty; as in the statue of Zeus, by Phidias, which afterward reappeared in the Moses of Michael Angelo—for though the Grecian statue perished, the ideas it personified were seen in the various copies which survived.

The lecturer then spoke of the last development of art, in painting, also carried, it is now supposed, to considerable perfection, though probably inferior to the works of the great masters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Painting, like sculpture, was loftier before society was corrupted, so far as the expression of ideas is concerned. Art, however, among the Greeks appears equally in their literature. The poets, the orators, and the historians, in an important sense, were artists as well as the painters and architects. They were the creators of style. They had the art of putting things.

The next lecture will be delivered on Monday next. Subject, "Cicero."

OPENING OF A NEW LODGING-HOUSE.

A new lodging-house for street boys has been opened by the Children's Aid Society, in the building of the Phelps Mission, No. 314 East Thirty-fifth street, near Second avenue. Two spacious rooms, 40 feet by 90, have been furnished by the society for the lodging-house and industrial school. The second floor contains the office and bed-rooms of the Superintendent; three school-rooms, which can be thrown, by sliding partitions, into one; water-closets, bath-rooms, foot-baths, and wash-room. The third floor has one large dormitory, capable of lodging 100 boys, with kitchen, pantry, store-room, servants' room, and a boys' drying-room for wet clothes. The building is heated by steam; the partitions are constructed of hollow, fire-proof cement blocks, and the wainscoting and wood-work are of Georgia pine and cypress, oiled to show "the flower" or natural grain, and of a very tasteful and solid appearance. The lodging-house already shelters between forty and fifty boys, mainly those who have been turned adrift by the breaking up of the School-ship. The Superintendent, Mr. Stoughton, was formerly a teacher on this ship. This excellent charity for homeless boys has been partly founded and supported by a benevolent lady and gentleman, who have named it the "Lincoln Lodging-house." This makes the sixth lodging-house which is under the charge of the Children's Aid Society.

MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.

THE INSOLVENCY OF PHILIP STINER—OTHER BUSINESS FAILURES.

Philip Stiner, the tea merchant, who recently became insolvent, has been arrested and held to bail in $1,500 in a suit brought against him in the Marine Court by C. W. Durant & Son. The action is brought to recover the value of a bill of sugar sold him by the plaintiffs amounting to about thirteen hundred dollars. The affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted charged him with fraud in contracting the debt and with disposing of his property in order to defraud creditors.

William D. Briggs, jeweler, No. 158 Bowery, has gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to about $17,000, and his assets are estimated at $11,000. There are about thirty creditors, the principal ones being Morrell, Vitch & Allen, $4,600; Arthur Rumrill & Co., $4,000, and L. & A. Mather, $2,000.

A meeting of the creditors of Daniel Whalen, dealer in tobacco, was held yesterday at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 129 Fulton street. The assignee, Amasa A. Scoville, presented his report, and a dividend of twenty-nine per cent. was declared to the creditors who have proved their claims.

In a replevin suit brought against Mr. Stiner by Henry Seggerman for a bill of chiccory amounting to $800, Mr. Stiner yesterday gave bonds for the value of the articles, which were seized by the Sheriff.

In the assignment of John Barry to Daniel Buckley the liabilities were stated to be $2,511 05, the nominal assets $3,588 38, and the real assets $816 50.

William Hart filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday an assignment of his property to Matthew Hart.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS

MEETING OF THEIR ASSOCIATION LAST EVENING—ADDRESS OF REV. H. M. SANDERS.

The Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association met last evening at the Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street. The meeting was especially devoted to the work of the National Sunday-school Society, known also as the American Baptist Publication Society. The exercises consisted of singing, prayer, and addresses. Music was furnished by the choir of the North Baptist Church, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Brouner. The lesson for next Sunday, "David and Goliath," was taught by Rev. Mr. H. M. Sanders, Pastor elect of the Warburton Avenue Church, Yonkers, who also inculcated some general precepts. He urged upon the teachers that they should be extremely cautious in the matter of too much spiritualizing the Old Testament lessons, and that they should rather take what was clear and undisputed and stand upon that. They should also, he said, recollect that the man with God on his side was in a majority against the world. There was another thought arising out of the lesson of David and Goliath, which he had heard Mr. Moody give utterance to in the course of his first sermon in Brooklyn. It was that there was probably no man in the Army of the Israelites who did not believe that God could use him to slay Goliath, but only David believed He would so use him. He alone rose to the true level of faith. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Randolph, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Walter H. Brooks on the subject of Sunday-school work in the South. Dr. Randolph said that never in the history of the American Baptist Publication Society had so many lights and shadows fallen upon it as were falling on it at present. Friends were coming to it who had been cold and indifferent, and when it could go into occupation of its building on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, it would have a publishing house not surpassed by any denominational or private publishing house in the United States. But while there was so much of cheer, there were also shadows resting upon the society in consequence of its diminished receipts. They had been compelled to dismiss from their services some of the best and most active of their members, and they had also been compelled to ask others to suspend their labors for a year.

LACK OF STEAM-BOAT ACCOMMODATION.

A committee of the Hudson River Freighters' Association, composed of Messrs. J. H. Starin, Joseph Cornell, G. R. Gaylord, A. P. Black, Wheeler Powell, E. J. Hamilton, and John Bodine, held a conference with the Dock Commissioners yesterday for the purpose of impressing upon the latter body the necessity of taking some prompt action toward securing permanent berths for the different steam-boat companies along the Hudson River. The association complain that in past times their business has been injured by the continual change of location to which they have been subjected by the Dock Department, which has, they assert, frequently caused them to vacate piers to give place to powerful steam-ship companies, whose interests make it policy to pay enormous rents for their occupancy. The association claim further that, though they have heretofore paid for the use of piers rents much less than the amount disbursed for that purpose by the steam-ship companies, the difference has been more than compensated for by the increased profits yielded to the City by the steam-boat commerce. Mr. E. J. Hamilton complained that the Dock Department held an unoccupied pier at the foot of Barrow street, which was apparently never used for any commercial purpose. Commissioner Wales stated that the pier referred to was reserved for the accommodation of such commerce as should be disturbed by the department's operations on the sea-wall. Commissioner Dimock then asked if, provided they were leased a certain pier, the companies could not divide its accommodations among themselves. Mr. Hamilton replied that that was just what the steam-boat interest wanted. After some further discussion, one of the board stated that there was a pier on Harrison street which he thought would be ready for rental on May 1. Mr. Hamilton stated that this would suit the purpose exactly. The association merely wanted a permanent location where they could discharge their cargoes without having to consult the Harbor Master. He thought the canal interest should be located at Christopher street, and urged that when the bulkheads which the department was now constructing were finished, they should be thrown open to the use of steam-boats, and not used for store-houses, as many of them at present were. He concluded by stating that if a pier was built at the foot of Bank street for the accommodation of the barge interest, the other pier in addition to the one at Franklin street would be sufficient to meet all the demands of steam-boat commerce. Commissioner Wales closed the conference by assuring the committee that the commission would carefully consider their interests, and do the best in their power to satisfy them. The board, he said, had under consideration the proposals of several interests quite as important as the present, but he felt convinced that all would finally be arranged in a manner acceptable to those concerned.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

Capt. Edward Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was placed on trial yesterday, before Commissioners Smith, Erhardt, and Wheeler, charged with neglecting to arrest liquor-dealers in his precinct who continually violate the provisions of the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday. The complaint in the case was made by Jacob Appel, who is a real estate and house agent, and also keeps a restaurant and drinking place at Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, who alleged that, on the night of Dec. 5, he and his bartender, Charles Peterson, were arrested for violating the Excise law, and were locked up at the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station. On the night of Dec. 19 Peterson was again arrested on a similar complaint and locked up. Appel claims that while he and his bartender were arrested and his place was closed up, Capt. Tynan did not interfere with any of the numerous liquor-dealers in his precinct who kept their establishments open and sold liquor every Sunday night. Complaints, growing out of the state of facts as testified to by Appel, were also made against Roundsmen Foley and Cortright and Officer Butcher of the Sixteenth Precinct. A large number of witnesses were examined and a great deal of testimony was taken, the trial occupying several hours. At the close of the testimony the case was referred to the board for decision.

By direction of the Board of Police, Superintendent Walling yesterday preferred a complaint of neglect of duty against Police Surgeon Francis A. Thomas, charging him with having failed to visit a policeman in his district who had reported sick. It appears that a patrolman of the Twelfth Precinct, against whom a complaint had been made, was ordered to appear before President Smith on Wednesday for trial. On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the officer reported, and the usual notice was sent to Dr. Thomas. The rules and regulations require that the surgeons shall immediately visit members of the force in their respective districts who report sick, and also at least once in twenty-four hours during such sickness. The officer did not appear for trial, and as it was suspected that he was feigning sickness, Dr. Thomas was sent for on Wednesday and questioned as to the officer's condition. It was then learned that the doctor had not visited the patrolman up to that time, which was 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Superintendent was thereupon ordered to prefer a complaint against the doctor. The necessary papers were made out yesterday, and the case will come up for trial next Wednesday.

WILL OF A NOVA SCOTIA MILLIONAIRE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.—The will of the late Charles Murdoch has been filed in the Probate Court. The estate is worth about five million dollars.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Peter Dwyer, formerly engaged in the minstrel business, has organized a Gospel mission at No. 58 Vandam street.

The German Republicans of the Third Assembly District elected the following officers and delegates at their primaries yesterday: President, W. Sovade; Vice President, H. A. Krüger; Secretary, D. Mebold; Treasurer, Jacob Sauer; Delegates, J. W. Bremmer, C. Zimmermann, Otto Offenhauser, M. L. Eckstein, and John L. Rohner.

A large meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon in Collegiate Church, at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, preliminary to the labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Rev. Drs. Elder, Crosby, Vail, Van Nest, Anderson, Robinson, and MacArthur took part in the services. The meeting on Thursday at 3:30 o'clock will be led by Dr. Hepworth.

A number of Swiss people residing in New-York met last night at Mr. Conrad Sauter's, No. 329 West Thirty-eighth street, for the purpose of organizing a benevolent society, the object of which shall be to care for the widows and destitute of that nationality, and give such aid as they can. Several speeches were made, and a committee was appointed to ascertain what help was needed and the best method of dispensing it.

The ladies' reception of the New-England Society will be held this year on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, at Delmonico's. The tickets are limited to 500, and can now be procured by members of the society, or others recommended by them, at Tiffany's, (Union square,) or of any member of the various committees at the rate of $5 for a gentleman and $2 50 for each lady. The music will be furnished by Bernstein, and the general arrangements for the affair tending to make it a success are nearly completed.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of drunken roughs were engaged in a dog-fight in the saloon of John Gulley, of No. 73 Montgomery street. Officer Braisted, of the Seventh Precinct, heard a confused noise and scuffling, and looking through a small opening, saw a crowd of men cheering two struggling dogs. Summoning other officers the place was forced, and nine men, including the proprietor, were arrested. The animals were in a terrible condition, covered with blood and gashes. Judge Otterbourg held all the men for trial.

A company of twenty-one freedmen from North Carolina and Louisiana sailed yesterday from Pier No. 15 East River, in the bark Liberia, for Monrovia, in West Africa. Two preachers, Rev. A. Cartwright, of Plymouth, N. C., and Rev. Charles W. Bryant, were among the emigrants, also Charles Wilmot Johnson, for several years a teacher. The desire to emigrate to Liberia is spreading among the freedmen. Land is cheap and taxes are small. A farm of twenty-five acres is given to each family. One emigrant has planted 10,000 coffee trees, which will soon yield 30,000 or 40,000 pounds of coffee annually. The company sailed under the care of the American Colonization Society.

Antoine Martens, the Belgian cigar-dealer, who committed suicide on Tuesday evening, after shooting Thomas Rodgers, a fireman, was buried yesterday. The funeral took place from his late residence, No. 213 East Twenty-eighth street, and was attended by his wife and a few friends. There were no religious services at the house, and the remains were conveyed to the Lutheran Cemetery, at Middle Village, Long Island, for interment. Rodgers, the wounded fireman, is still at Bellevue Hospital. Notwithstanding the severe wounds which he received at the hands of Martens, he is doing well. His symptoms are favorable, although he is not considered out of danger.

The following officers and Trustees were elected at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, at No. 17 Stuyvesant street: President, John D. Jones; Vice Presidents, James W. Alexander, M. D., J. Marion Sims, M. D., William A. Hammond, M. D.; Trustees, John D. Jones, Robert L. Stuart, Alexander Stuart, Gordon W. Burnham, Samuel G. Courtney, A. P. Irvin, Max Herzog, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D., Joseph H. Choate, Robert G. Remsen, J. H. Hall, John W. Bigelow, Charles E. Gregory, George King, Henry B. Hyde, James W. Alexander, J. Marion Sims, M. D., J. J. Crane, M. D., W. A. Hammond, M. D., Clinton Wagner, M. D., William H. Fogg, Theodore K. Gibbs, Charles H. Russell, William H. Webb, Adam T. Sackett, John Sloane, William Alexander. The hospital is supported by the contributions of the Trustees and friends of the institution, and is under the charge of Clinton Wagner, M. D.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. Francis H. Stuart, Register of Vital Statistics, reports the total number of deaths last week at 232, being twenty-five less than the week before.

Julius W. Adams, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, has sued Demas Barnes, editor of the Brooklyn *Argus*, for libel. He claims $25,000 damages.

On the afternoon of Jan. 3 Louis Louger assaulted Joseph Solyer, in a saloon at No. 51 Grand street, with the fragment of a dinner-plate, inflicting serious injuries. The injured man is now lying in a critical condition at the Fourth Street Hospital, unable to appear in court to prosecute his assailant.

The revenue officers from Collector Freeland's office, assisted by several of United States Marshal Harlow's deputies, seized yesterday a place in Furman street, Brooklyn, in which preparations were being made to start an illicit distillery. Between two and three thousand gallons of mash were captured and destroyed. No arrests were made.

Mayor Schroeder has received a communication from Messrs. Newbold & Sons, of Baltimore, containing an offer to light the City of Brooklyn with gasoline at the rate of $21 a lamp per year, and to give bonds in $25,000 or $50,000 per year for the faithful performance of the contract. It would cost from $1 50 to $2 50 each to change the lamps for the purpose of substituting oil for coal. It cost the city last year upward of forty dollars per lamp to light the streets.

Joseph Kaiser, who says he is a shoemaker, and resides in Boston, was captured on Wednesday night in the parlor of the residence of Michael McGrath, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-second street. The thief entered through the window, in doing which he sprung a burglar alarm, which led to his capture. On his person was a coat which Mr. P. S. Bryant, of Third avenue and Ovington street, recognized as one which was stolen from his residence on Saturday night. Kaiser pleaded guilty, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STATEN ISLAND.

Many of the brewers upon Staten Island, fearing that they could not get the requisite supply of ice from the island ponds, have made contracts to have ice shipped to them from Maine and delivered at $2 a ton, it being weighed at the breweries.

Last week a shabbily-dressed man called at the residence of Mrs. Sinclair, formerly the wife of the late Edwin Forrest, on Castleton Heights, and desired to go to the top of the house to view the ocean, but was refused admission by the house-maid. Yesterday some unknown sneak-thieves entered the stables in broad daylight, and stole blankets, robes, harness, whips, all the coachman's clothing, and everything movable that could be carried away. The Police were immediately informed of the robbery, but have not succeeded in getting any clew.

LONG ISLAND.

A large whale and her calf were seen yesterday morning opposite Southampton, Long Island. Four boats were launched, and after an exciting chase the whale was killed. The boats then started in pursuit of the calf. The whale will make about forty barrels of oil.

The Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road Company, at a meeting held at Hempstead yesterday, resolved to authorize the Directors to lay rails or planks on the road immediately, and the Directors gave a pledge that the road should be planked from Jamaica to Queens as soon as possible. The road has several times been presented by the Grand Jury as a nuisance.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

During the fight between Mr. Bergh's officers and the gang of cock-fighters at New-Rochelle on the night of Jan. 3, several officers were obstructed in the execution of their duties and assaulted. On Wednesday night one of the men, Henry W. Harris, of Morrisania, was arrested and locked up. Yesterday he was taken before Judge Edmonds, at Mount Vernon, and fined $25.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Van Cott is conducting a series of revival meetings at the Clinton Street M. E. Church in Newark, and is meeting with great success.

St. Luke's Guild have established a soup-house at their rooms, No. 13 State street, Newark. They give a quart of soup and a loaf of bread for the nominal cost of six cents.

Dennis McCormack, a resident of Union Hill, fell from a coal train on the Weehawken branch of the Erie Railway yesterday, and sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal.

John Naismith, a driver in the employ of Thomas E. Tripler, was thrown from his wagon yesterday, while driving along the Hackensack Plank Road, and sustained serious injuries.

James Donovan, engineer of the local freight train on the Long Branch Division of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was run over by a coal train at South Amboy, yesterday afternoon. Both his legs were cut off below the knees. His injuries were pronounced fatal.

Adolph Nohl, the man who attempted to commit suicide Wednesday by taking a dose of Paris green, at his residence, on Central avenue, Jersey City Heights, was arraigned in the Second District Police Court yesterday, on a charge of threatening to poison his wife and child. The charge was preferred against him by his wife, who stated that she considered the lives of herself and child in danger. The prisoner was held.

The Newark Police, on Wednesday night, succeeded in arresting Michael Reynolds, the man who atrociously assaulted Mrs. Trainor, in Brill street, on Sunday night. Three of the woman's ribs were broken, and she was severely injured in other portions of the body.

THE BROOKLYN SUPERVISORS.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, Alderman Strong offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a memorial be prepared, to be addressed to the proper authorities at Washington through our representatives in Congress, urging them to take all means in their power to resume work at the Navy-yard in the City of Brooklyn, and thereby furnish employment, in some degree at least, to the thousands who have depended upon Government work for the support of their families; that such memorial be signed by each Supervisor and by the Supervisor at large, and that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn be requested to join in the petition.

Supervisor Strong, in support of his resolution, said that the Government had seen fit to establish a Navy-yard in Brooklyn, where men worked short hours for high pay, which had a tendency to bring thousands of working men from other cities to Brooklyn in search of employment, and that the result was that many of these men had to be eventually supported by the charitable institutions of Kings County. He insisted that if the yard was needed, the men should be kept to work, and if it was not needed, it should be abolished.

Supervisor Stillwell desired to know if this was intended as a declaration of war with Spain. If so, he would not vote for the resolution, which he characterized as a little cheap buncombe.

Supervisor Hawks said that he was in favor of any measure that would give employment to mechanics, but the money that should be spent for their labor was now squandered by Government contractors; that last week a ship was taken away from the Navy-yard to be completed by contractors when the work could have been done cheaper and better by the workmen who ought to have employment there. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 12. Supervisor Strong also offered a resolution recommending the passage of the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Bliss, providing for the purchase of certain lands in the Wallabout Bay for the use of a public market, which was adopted.

THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.

Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, the Public Administrator, will make a report to-day of the business of his office during 1875. The report recites that the total amount received was $77,159 30, and the amount disbursed as expenses and paid to next of kin $91,085 22, the excess being on account of cases pending at the close of 1874. The amount paid to the Controller as commissions on the disposition of intestate estates is given as $2,929 16. The balance of money in bank to the credit of the Public Administrator and Controller is reported as $49,744 75, of which $2,111 18 was for interest accruing during the year. The balance of money to the account of the Public Administrator and Controller still due from the Guardian Savings Institution is put at $14,233 60.

Under the Tweed régime the Guardian Savings Institution was made the depository of the funds received by the Public Administrator from intestate estates, and that institution failed, owing this money. It was paid to the next of kin by the City, and the institution went into the hands of a Receiver, who has, from time to time, made payments to reimburse the City, leaving the amount due as stated.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks held a session of four hours' duration last evening, and transacted considerable business in relation to various small contracts and proposals. They also approved maps for laying out and widening Westchester avenue, from Third avenue to the Bronx River, and for changing the grade of Third avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh street. No action was taken in reference to the proposed extension of the Elevated Railway across or over the Battery Garden to South Ferry. Quite an animated discussion took place on the subject of reducing the wages of employes, in consequence of the reduction in the estimate for the appropriation for salaries by the Board of Apportionment. The Commissioners asked for $85,000, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cut down the amount to $55,000. It is understood that the debate was quite animated as to whether the pay of the laborers should be reduced immediately, or whether the reduction should begin with some of the high-salaried officials and employes. No final action was, however, taken.

A CONFIDENCE MAN'S STRATEGY.

Charles Sharp, alias Charles Tweed, was arrested yesterday by Detective Hagan, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with having, on Dec. 17 last, stolen a valise containing $300 from Peter Gabriel, a resident of Perry, Me. On the day in question Sharp met Gabriel, who was passing through this City on his way to Philadelphia, at the corner of Watts and Canal streets. Sharp, who is one of the oldest confidence men in the United States, succeeded in making Gabriel believe that he was an old acquaintance, and by a strange coincidence was also going to Philadelphia. Gabriel and Sharp walked down Desbrosses street toward the Jersey City Ferry, and Sharp insisted upon carrying Gabriel's valise, which contained $300. When they reached the corner of West street the confidence man made an excuse to Gabriel and entered the liquor store on the corner, taking his victim's valise with him, and telling the latter to go over to the ferry-house and wait for him. Gabriel did as requested, but of course his friend did not appear. Yesterday Sharp was arrested, having been caught in the act of attempting to sell oroide watches for gold, and was identified by the officer as the man who had robbed Gabriel. He will be detained until his victim, who has been telegraphed for, arrives.

NIGHT GUARDS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction at their meeting yesterday adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Applications having been made (both written and verbal) to the honorable Board of Commissioners of Police for protection at night on Blackwell's Island; and

Whereas, After several interviews on the subject they failed to grant the request;

Resolved, That this board do appoint four night guards, for outside patrol, at a salary of $50 per month each, and that rules and regulations governing the same be prepared at once.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

John G. Meiggs, of Lima, Peru, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. B. J. Douglass, of Georgetown, Del., is at the Everett House.

Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, is at the Sturtevant House.

Major Clarence Mauck and Capt. John Hartley, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

George B. Roberts, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Edwin Eldridge, of Elmira, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE GOETHE CLUB.

The monthly meeting of the Goethe Club was held last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Twenty-one new members joined the club. Messrs. William Cullen Bryant and Bayard Taylor were elected honorary members. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted, a special feature of which is that ladies interested in the study of German literature may become active members. Rev. William R. Alger was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Art and Science; Prof. Theodore Glaubensklee, Chairman of that on Literature, Literary Exercises, and Translations; and Hon. William H. Steiner of that on Receptions, Rooms, &c. After the regular business, Rev. William R. Alger delivered an address on the "Aphorisms of Goethe," which was followed by the reading of some admirable translations of some of Goethe's minor poems by T. B. Wakeman, Esq., Vice President of the club.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 13—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 13-16 for money, and 94⅛ for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 104⅞; 1867s, 108; new fives, 104⅛, ex-coupon. Erie Railway Shares preferred, 30.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 36¾ ⅌ cent., is now 36¼ ⅌ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £378,000 during the past week.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 610,000 francs during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 18c.; Rentes, 65f. 97½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 16,100 bales, of which 4,800 bales were American. Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6¾d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. ⅌ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,700 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6⅞d.

LONDON, Jan. 13—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 57s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s.@24s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 12.—The Coffee market is animated. Heavy sales have been made for the United States at previous prices. The average daily receipts are 6,400 bags. The week's sales for the United States foot up 21,000 bags. The week's shipments to the United States have been 10,000 bags. The stock at Rio Janeiro is 255,000 bags. Freights by sail to the Channel, 38s. The stock at Santos is 99,000 bags.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 13.—Printing Cloths dull and nominally steady at 4⅞c.@4⅛c. for best Standard and Extra 64x64.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Mrs. R. C. Coffey, G. Bourquin, E. H. Brennan, Mrs. C. S. Langdon, infant, and nurse; Thaddeus Davids, W. J. Jackson, Miss Sarah A. Thompson, Mrs. Charles H. Ford, two children, and nurse; Mrs. E. C. Hillyer, Alfred Reynolds, Ensign U. S. N.; William Hillyer, Miss R. A. Geissenhainer, H. H. Thompson, W. H. Geissenhainer, F. Coyle, Miss Annie Phillips.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Mr. Marsland, Mr. Goddard, S. Hender, Mr. and Mrs. G. De Jeun, John Brown, Mr. Burrell, R. Rowlinson, J. M. McDonald, I. H. Iserbyth, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, F. Moriarty, Rev. G. F. Montgomery and family, Miss Williams, R. Lawrance and family.

In steam-ship Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Mrs. Julia Walters, Manuel Crucit, Thomas Hughes, Capt. Charles Sinclair, Emilia Aubeg, De Mata de Bativa and son, Isaac Alvenis, William Rocnoll, Charles Sweeney, John Maguire, Enrique Pardo Alivares.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises.....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:57 | Moon rises..9:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:56 | Gov. Island..10:45 | Hell Gate..12:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Andes, (Br.,) Williams, Port au Prince and Gonaives, Pim Forwood & Co.; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Scotland, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge.

Barks Frugoni E. Devoto, (Ital.,) Parasso, Cork, Ireland, for orders, A. P. Agresta; Joseph Baker, Ryder, Port Johnson, N. J., Miller & Houghton; Stag, (Br.,) Tyro, Palermo, George F. Bulley; Asphodel, (Br.,) Stone, Stranraer, Scotland; Henry Lippett, Honer, Sydney, Brisbane, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Lidskjolf, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Plymouth, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Salista, Partridge, Gibraltar, John Zittlosen; Starlight, Stover, Port of Spain, Trinidad, L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Ships Galatea, Harden, Philadelphia, Penn., Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Star of Scotia, (Br.,) Hughes, London, Eng., R. J. Cortis.

Schrs. William Tice, Tice, Wilmington, Del., Cartright & Doyle; Veto, Henderson, Cienfuegos, J. W. Elwell & Co.; H. C. Shepherd, Steelman, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Freedom, (Br.,) Dexter, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Bothen, Brandtberg, Aux Cayes, Hayti, Youngs, Smith & Co.; George C. A. Travers, Mitchell, Baltimore, Md., Slaght & Petty; Mary Clark, Hall, Boston, Mass., Charles Tuing.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Dec. 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sacramento, Nelson, of and from Boston Jan. 3, via New-London 12th, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Will load for San Francisco in Sutton & Co.'s line.

Brig Starlight, Marks, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Mason, Calais, with pickets to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Jane L. Newton, Stover, Boston.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.

Schr. Mariette Smith, Preston, Greenport.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, New-Haven.

Schr. C. D. Van Name, Hardy, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. L. T. Whitmore, Whitmore, Savannah, with yellow pine to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Geo. P. Hallock, Sharrett, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jennie N. Huddell, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore.

Schr. Rebecca W. Huddell, Dupuy, Baltimore.

Schr. Abel W. Parker, Dunn, Baltimore.

Schr. E. & L. Marts, Marts, Baltimore.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. John Lilienthal, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Jr., Huntley, Virginia.

Schr. M. S. Tibbitts, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Voorheis, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Suevia, for Hamburg; Crescent City, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; barks Texas, for Bremen; Templar, for Havre; Enrico Dandolo, for London; Patria, for Exeter; Lidskjalf, for Plymouth; Aalesund, for Queenstown; C. S. Bushnell, for Cadiz; Ferraro Primo, for Lisbon; Liberia, for Liberia; brig Salista, for Gibraltar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Thomas P. Ball, Ryder, Galveston, for Liverpool, put into Key West to-day (13th) with foremast sprung.

Schr. Ruth H. Baker, Collins, New-Orleans, for New-York, arr. at Key West to-day (13th) with pumps disabled.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan 10.—Arr. schr. Abbie, Oakes, Portland; 11th, schr. J. H. Stickney, Fooks, Demerara.

11th, sld. brig H. Houston, Griffin, N. of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.—Arr. steamer Hibernian, (Br.,) Archer, from Baltimore, for Liverpool.

12th, sld. brigs M. H. Morris, (Br.,) Patterson, Porto Rico, and Ellis E. Butler, (Br.,) Porto Rico.

SAGUA, Jan. 10.—Arr. brigs M. E. Leighton, Leighton, from Martinique; Ellen P. Stewart, Miller, Philadelphia; schr. M. E. Thompson, Gilkey, Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 13.—Arr. schr. Allie Burnham, Baxter, from Savannah; schr. Howard Holden, (Br.,) from Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Sld., Hans Thöa, Glen Nevis, L. L. Sturges, Tonawanda, Alaska, Carrier Dove, Albina, Capt. Rade; Carolina, Marie, Capt. Taarvig; Olbers, Schiller, Alma, Capt. Ryberg; Maggie L. Carvill, and Lawrence.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Atlantic, Capt. Ellingsen, and Panchita.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Bolus and Victoria.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Po.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Graziosa and Rebecca Caruana.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—The schr. Henry A. Burnham, from Portland, Me., Nov. 30, for Liverpool, arr. to-day. She was obliged to throw overboard 200 tons of her cargo.

RUPTURE

By Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment, the dangers of rupture and the dreadful injuries from the use of trusses are at once removed, and the patient saved from their eventual horrifying results, some of which are nervous debility, impaired memory, loss of energy, physical incapacity, impotency, and many other affections which make life miserable. During treatment the patient can exercise freely or perform any labor. Terms moderate. Those from the country can receive treatment and leave for home the same day. Books, with photographic likenesses of cases before and after treatment, mailed for 10 cents. The office of

Dr. SHERMAN,

is 1 ANN ST., opposite *Herald* Office, New-York.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 120 BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR ST.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE COMPANY JAN. 1, 1876:

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
RE-INSURANCE FUND	604,075 57
OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES	103,000 00
NET SURPLUS	385,699 52
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,592,775 09

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

CASH IN BANKS AND OFFICE	$102,758 92
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS	596,637 50
BONDS AND MORTGAGES, being first lien on improved Real Estate in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn	326,025 00
LOANS ON CALL	114,850 00
STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY BONDS	230,265 00
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY'S STOCKS	41,650 00
BALANCE IN HANDS OF AGENTS AND UNCOLLECTED OFFICE PREMIUMS	99,163 98
ACCRUED INTEREST	7,067 93
REAL ESTATE	17,106 49
RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCKS	57,250 00
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,592,775 09

BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
CHAS. L. ROE, Assistant Secretary.
THOMAS JAMES, Actuary.